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TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ACCESSORIES
FOR MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR CYCLES AND
MOTOR BOATS
"GOODYEAR" and
"DUNLOP" TYRES.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
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Tels. 27.

No. 1545. 號五十四百五千八萬一第 日九初月九年巳丁 HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1917. 三禮拜 號四十二月十年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
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General Managers. 784

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JUST ARRIVED.

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These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.
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Inspection Invited.
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[1165]

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

Week Days.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 10.00	" 10 "
10.00	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.00	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00	" 15 "
2.00	to 3.00	" 10 "
3.00	to 4.00	" 15 "
4.00	to 5.00	" 10 "
5.00	to 6.00	" 15 "
6.00	to 7.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
Extra Car at 11.15 Midnight.
SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 to 11.00 " 10 "
11.00 to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 " 15 "
2.00 to 3.00 " 10 "
3.00 to 4.00 " 15 "
4.00 to 5.00 " 10 "
5.00 to 6.00 " 15 "
6.00 to 7.00 " 10 "

SPECIAL CARS at arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque.
Compensation Order representing Cash Amount.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.
General Managers. 468

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.
On and after SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1917, until further Notice

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 3 Through Express. p.m.	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 9 Local. a.m.	No. 11 Through Express. p.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 15 Local. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.
YUEH TAI	7.35	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35
YUEH TAI	7.40	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40
YUEH TAI	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45
YUEH TAI	7.50	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50
YUEH TAI	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55
YUEH TAI	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00
YUEH TAI	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05
YUEH TAI	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10
YUEH TAI	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15
YUEH TAI	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20
YUEH TAI	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25
YUEH TAI	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30
YUEH TAI	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35
YUEH TAI	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40
YUEH TAI	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45
YUEH TAI	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50
YUEH TAI	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55
YUEH TAI	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
YUEH TAI	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	1.05
YUEH TAI	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	1.10
YUEH TAI	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15
YUEH TAI	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	1.20
YUEH TAI	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	1.25
YUEH TAI	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30
YUEH TAI	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	1.05	1.35
YUEH TAI	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	1.10	1.40
YUEH TAI	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45
YUEH TAI	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	1.20	1.50
YUEH TAI	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	1.25	1.55
YUEH TAI	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.60
YUEH TAI	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	1.05	1.35	1.65
YUEH TAI	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	1.10	1.40	1.70
YUEH TAI	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	1.75
YUEH TAI	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	1.20	1.50	1.80
YUEH TAI	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	1.25	1.55	1.85
YUEH TAI	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.60	1.90
YUEH TAI	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	1.05	1.35	1.65	1.95
YUEH TAI	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	1.10	1.40	1.70	2.00
YUEH TAI	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	1.75	2.05
YUEH TAI	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.10
YUEH TAI	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	1.25	1.55	1.85	2.15
YUEH TAI	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.60	1.90	2.20
YUEH TAI	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	1.05	1.35	1.65	1.95	2.25
YUEH TAI	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	1.10	1.40	1.70	2.00	2.30
YUEH TAI	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	1.75	2.05	2.35
YUEH TAI	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.10	2.40
YUEH TAI	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	1.25	1.55	1.85	2.15	2.45
YUEH TAI	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.60	1.90	2.20	2.50
YUEH TAI	11.35	12.05	12.35	1.05	1.35	1.65	1.95	2.25	2.55
YUEH TAI	11.40	12.10	12.40	1.10	1.40	1.70	2.00	2.30	2.60
YUEH TAI	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	1.75	2.05	2.35	2.65
YUEH TAI	11.50	12.20	12.50	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.10	2.40	2.70
YUEH TAI	11.55	12.25	12.55	1.25	1.55	1.85	2.15	2.45	2.75
YUEH TAI	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.60	1.90	2.20	2.50	2.80
YUEH TAI	12.05	12.35	1.05	1.35	1.65	1.95	2.25	2.55	2.85
YUEH TAI	12.10	12.40	1.10	1.40	1.70	2.00	2.30	2.60	2.90
YUEH TAI	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	1.75	2.05	2.35	2.65	2.95
YUEH TAI	12.20	12.50	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.10	2.40	2.70	3.00
YUEH TAI	12.25	12.55	1.25	1.55	1.85	2.15	2.45	2.75	3.05
YUEH TAI	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.00	1.30	1.60	1.90	2.20	3.10
YUEH TAI	12.35	1.05	1.35	1.05	1.35	1.65	1.95	2.25	3.15
YUEH TAI	12.40	1.10	1.40	1.10	1.40	1.70	2.00	2.30	3.20
YUEH TAI	12.45	1.15	1.45	1.15	1.45	1.75	2.05	2.35	3.25
YUEH TAI	12.50	1.20	1.50	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.10	2.40	3.30
YUEH TAI	12.55	1.25	1.55	1.25	1.55	1.85	2.15	2.45	3.35
YUEH TAI	1.00	1.30	1.00	1.30	1.60	1.90	2.20	2.50	3.40
YUEH TAI	1.05	1.35	1.05	1.35	1.65	1.95	2.25	2.55	3.45
YUEH TAI	1.10	1.40	1.10	1.40	1.70	2.00	2.30	2.60	3.50
YUEH TAI	1.15	1.45	1.15	1.45	1.75	2.05	2.35	2.65	3.55
YUEH TAI	1.20	1.50	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.10	2.40	2.70	3.60
YUEH TAI	1.25	1.55	1.25	1.55	1.85	2.15	2.45	2.75	3.65
YUEH TAI	1.30	1.60	1.30	1.60	1.90	2.20	2.50	2.80	3.70
YUEH TAI	1.35	1.65	1.35	1.65	1.95	2.25	2.55	2.85	3.75
YUEH TAI	1.40	1.70	1.40	1.70	2.00	2.30	2.60	2.90	3.80
YUEH TAI	1.45	1.75	1.45	1.75	2.05	2.35	2.65	2.95	3.85
YUEH TAI	1.50	1.80	1.50	1.80	2.10	2.40	2.70	3.00	3.90
YUEH TAI	1.55	1.85	1.55	1.85	2.15	2.45	2.75	3.05	3.95
YUEH TAI	2.00	1.90	2.00	1.90	2.20	2.50	2.80	3.10	4.00
YUEH TAI	2.05	1.95	2.05	1.95	2.25	2.55	2.85	3.15	4.05
YUEH TAI	2.10	2.00	2.10	2.00	2.30	2.60	2.90	3.20	4.10
YUEH TAI	2.15	2.05	2.15	2.05	2.35	2.65	2.95	3.25	4.15
YUEH TAI	2.20	2.10	2.20	2.10	2.40	2.70	3.00	3.30	4.20
YUEH TAI	2.25	2.15	2.25	2.15	2.45	2.75	3.05	3.35	4.25
YUEH TAI	2.30	2.20	2.30	2.20	2.50	2.80	3.10	3.40	4.30
YUEH TAI	2.35	2.25	2.35	2.25	2.55	2.85	3.15	3.45	4.35
YUEH TAI	2.40	2.30	2.40	2.30	2.60	2.90	3.20	3.50	4.40
YUEH TAI	2.45	2.35	2.45	2.35	2.65	2.95	3.25	3.55	4.45
YUEH TAI	2.50	2.40	2.50	2.40	2.70	3.00	3.30	3.60	4.50
YUEH TAI	2.55	2.45	2.55	2.45	2.75	3.05	3.35	3.65	4.55
YUEH TAI	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	2.80	3.10	3.40	3.70	4.60
YUEH TAI	3.05	2.55	3.05	2.55	2.85	3.15	3.45	3.75	4.65
YUEH TAI	3.10	2.60	3.10	2.60	2.90	3.20	3.50	3.80	4.70
YUEH TAI	3.15	2.65	3.15	2.65	2.95	3.25	3.55	3.85	4.75
YUEH TAI	3.20	2.70	3.20	2.70	3.00	3.30	3.60	3.90	4.80
YUEH TAI	3.25	2.75	3.25	2.75	3.05	3.35	3.65	3.95	4.85
YUEH TAI	3.30	2.80	3.30	2.80	3.10	3.40	3.70	4.00	4.90
YUEH TAI	3.35	2.85	3.35	2.85	3.15	3.45	3.75	4.05	4.95
YUEH TAI	3.40	2.90	3.40	2.90	3.20	3.50	3.80	4.10	5.00
YUEH TAI	3.45	2.95	3.45	2.95	3.25	3.55	3.85	4.15	5.05
YUEH TAI	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.30	3.60	3.90	4.20	5.10
YUEH TAI	3.55	3.05	3.55	3.05	3.35	3.65	3.95	4.25	5.15
YUEH TAI	4.00	3.10	4.00	3.10	3.40	3.70	4.00	4.30	5.20
YUEH TAI	4.05	3.15	4.05	3.15	3.45	3.75	4.05	4.35	5.25
YUEH TAI	4.10	3.20	4.10	3.20	3.50	3.80	4.10	4.40	5.30
YUEH TAI	4.15	3.25	4.15	3.25	3.55	3.85	4.15	4.45	5.35
YUEH TAI	4.20	3.30	4.20	3.30	3.60	3.90	4.20	4.50	5.40
YUEH TAI	4.25	3.35	4.25	3.35	3.65	3.95	4.25	4.55	5.45
YUEH TAI	4.30	3.40	4.30	3.40	3.70	4.00	4.30	4.60	5.50
YUEH TAI	4.35	3.45	4.35	3.45	3.75	4.05	4.35	4.65	5.55
YUEH TAI	4.40	3.50	4.40	3.50	3.80	4.10	4.40	4.70	5.60
YUEH TAI	4.45	3.55	4.45	3.55	3.85	4.15	4.45	4.75	5.65
YUEH TAI	4.50	3.60	4.50	3.60	3.90	4.20	4.50	4.80	5.70
YUEH TAI	4.55	3.65	4.55	3.65	3.95	4.25	4.55	4.85	5.75
YUEH TAI	4.60	3.70	4.60	3.70	4.00	4.30	4.60	4.90	5.80
YUEH TAI	4.65	3.75	4.65	3.75	4.05	4.35	4.65	4.95	5.85
YUEH TAI	4.70	3.80	4.70	3.80	4.10	4.40	4.70	5.00	5.90
YUEH TAI	4.75	3.85	4.75	3.85	4.15	4.45	4.75	5.05	5.95
YUEH TAI	4.80	3.90	4.80	3.90	4.20	4.50	4.80	5.10	6.00
YUEH TAI	4.85	3.95	4.85	3.95	4.25	4.55	4.85	5.15	6.05
YUEH TAI	4.90	4.00	4.90	4.00	4.30	4.60	4.90	5.20	6.10
YUEH TAI	4.95	4.05	4.95	4.05	4.35	4.65	4.95	5.25	6.15
YUEH TAI	5.00	4.10	5.00	4.10	4.40	4.70	5.00	5.30	6.20
YUEH TAI	5.05	4.15							

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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CRITICISM OF THE BUDGET.

HON. MR. WEI YUK SUCCEEDED BY
MR. HO FOOK.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. MCL MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATRAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 65 to 71, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee, No. 12 and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

PAPER.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Sessional Paper 19—return of excesses on expenditure, for the third quarter of 1917.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The last meeting of Council was such a full one that I regret I overlooked the fact that it was the last Council on which Mr. Wei Yuk would sit as a member. It was laid down in 1913 by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Unofficial Members of this Council, other than members nominated by the Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace, should not be re-appointed for more than one period of service. When Mr. Wei Yuk's third term of service on this Council expired in 1914 an exception at my urgent request was made in his favour and he was appointed for a term of three years. He was unwilling to serve longer owing to advancing age and to a very laudable desire not to stand longer in the way of younger men. His public services began, however, long before he became a member of this Council. He was one of the public-spirited Chinese who instituted the Tung Wa and Po Leung Kuk in their present form and made them the valuable institutions they have become. Particularly has he always identified himself with the cause of law and order. Thus he has always identified himself with the District Watchmen's Force. The full value of his services is only known to the five Registrars-General whom he has assisted, and to myself, to whom as Captain Superintendent of Police he rendered services which I shall never forget and for which I shall always be grateful. He has ever been a man of action, who liked always to get things done, rather than to talk about them in this Council. Since the outbreak of war his energy and experience have been invaluable in connection with the Chinese contingent of the Police Reserve, and the enthusiasm of the Chinese in this direction has been largely due to his initiative.

His valuable services have been recognised by His Majesty by the bestowal of the Companionship of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. But though we lost his services on this Council I rejoice to know that we shall still have his valuable help on the District Watchmen's and on numerous other committees, through which the Government is kept in close touch with the Chinese

community, a duty for which his education of six years at Home peculiarly fit him. His foreign education has not had the effect of warping as it sometimes does his instincts as a Chinese gentleman; it has only broadened his outlook. Mr. Wei Yuk, on behalf of this Council, I tender you our profound respect and esteem on your leaving us, and, on my own behalf, I wish to express my affectionate regard. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK—I hope I may be permitted to say a few words in addition to the very eloquent tribute which you, Sir, have just paid to my esteemed colleague, Mr. Wei Yuk. I was present here, Sir, in this Council, like your Excellency and like the Hon. Mr. Thompson, who is at present absent from the Colony, in December, 1896, when the honourable member opposite took his oath on first taking his seat as a member of this Council. For some years, Sir, as acting Attorney-General I received assistance from the honourable member who is now retiring, and for over 12 years as an unofficial member of this Council I have been associated with him in the work of the Council. I can truly say I have always found him a most helpful and most loyal colleague. Mr. Wei Yuk, as your Excellency pointed out, has never sought to make himself conspicuous in the public eye, but it is well known to all acquainted with the work done amongst the Chinese in this Colony that he has done yeoman service. It is a great pleasure to us, Sir, in parting from Mr. Wei Yuk to feel that, although leaving us, he is still in the fullest possession of health and strength, and it is characteristic of him that when he announced to me the other day that he was leaving this Council he assured me that he would at all times be ready, whenever I required it, to give me his advice and assistance.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK—Your Excellency and Honourable Members of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen, I really cannot find words that are strong and deep enough in their meaning to express my feelings of gratitude and thankfulness for the kind words which His Excellency has just used in alluding to my past services as representative of the Chinese of this Colony. Indeed, His Excellency has been more than a friend to me during the many years I have been in the Council, and I do not know how to thank His Excellency for the great confidence which he has always been pleased to place in me. Owing to advancing age, I now feel that I am not equal to my younger days in the performance of my public duties, and, consequently, I have been obliged to retire and to sever my connection with this honourable Council. To you, Honourable Members of this Council, I owe my heartfelt thanks for the great kindness and courtesy which you have always shown towards me, and, on this the eve of my retirement, I wish you one and all success and prosperity.

The Hon. Mr. WEI YUK then shook hands with His Excellency the Governor and retired, and Mr. Ho Fook took the oath of allegiance and assumed his seat as a member of the Council.

THE BUDGET.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding eight million, three hundred and sixty-eight thousand, nine hundred and ten dollars to the Public Service of the year 1918."

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK—Sir, I have been asked by my unofficial colleagues on the Council to speak on their behalf on the subject of this Bill. In the first place, we desire to congratulate your Excellency and the Colony upon the favourable nature of the Revenue figures which you have been able to lay before us, and to express our satisfaction with the fact that the Government is turning its attention to the compilation of trade statistics. Before dealing with items in this year's Budget, I propose to occupy the attention of the Council for a few minutes by pointing out that there are certain matters, referred to by unofficial members, in their Budget speeches a year ago, which are still unremedied, namely:—

1.—The improvement of the lunatic asylum, which we repeat is highly creditable to the Colony.

2.—The malodorous state of the foreshore on Praya East, which tends rapidly to get worse.

In connection with this foreshore we would submit two suggestions:—

1st.—That the power of the Naval and Military authorities to drain into the Harbour, unchecked apparently by any

municipal legislation (see section 4 of the Public Health Ordinance 1903), ought to be taken away; and

2nd.—That, not only in the interests of those living in and passing along the Praya East, but also in the interests of the health of the boat-people themselves, those boat-people ought to be restrained by legislation from digging in the fetid mud on the foreshore of Praya East for shell-fish or other things.

3.—Next, we would suggest that there is still room for improvement in the methods adopted in searching Chinese passengers entering or leaving the Colony, and more particularly in regard to attempts by searchers to squeeze money out of such passengers.

4.—Passing on to the subject of Education, we would again emphasize the necessity for the better teaching of English to Chinese boys, and would urge that more attention be paid to English and less to a multitude of other subjects, and that, if possible, two sides to a School be established, one side a Commercial side, and the other a University side, for we think that there is too great a tendency to educate Chinese boys as if their ultimate educational destiny must necessarily be the University.

5.—Before passing away from the subjects dealt with in last year's Budget, we would once more urge the Hongkong Government to press upon the Chinese Authorities the necessity for fulfilling their agreement to link up the Kowloon-Canton Railway with the railway, under construction, from Canton to Hankow.

Turning now to the Budget for 1918, our main criticisms are not unreasonably directed to the important Department of Public Works, and we should like to know:—

1.—Why no provision has been made for the erection of a screen wall near the Southern entrance to the Harbour of Refuge at Yau-mati. In this connection it will be remembered that, in the typhoon of August of this year, considerable damage was done to boats and piers inside that Harbour of Refuge, by reason of waves rolling in through that entrance.

2.—Why no provision has been made for the erection of a serviceable and slightly roof to the Queen's Statue Wharf?

3.—Why there is no clock on the station tower at Kowloon?

4.—What steps are being taken, and when they are likely to be completed, for linking up Nathan Road, Kowloon, with Coronation Road?

5.—Why the programme for training nullahs, a step which is so valuable for the diminution of malaria, is so much smaller for 1918 than for 1917?

6.—Whether it would not be practicable to provide better class-room accommodation for the boys at Saiyungpun School?

7.—Whether it would not be possible to provide for more effective Police Supervision at Yau-mati and in the neighbourhood?

8.—Whether in view of the considerable sum of money to be expended on the new Imports and Exports Office it would not be practicable to have that office erected in a more central position than the proposed site?

As a large sum of money is to be expended on this building, it appears to be most desirable that the site selected should be as convenient as possible and easily accessible for the principal mercantile and shipping firms.

Before concluding, we should like to add that, in rainy weather, residents frequently experience considerable inconvenience and annoyance from the fact that the public chair-coolies stop at home instead of turning out and attending to the requirements of the public. This is a matter which we commend to the notice of the Police in the hope that some remedy may be found. We presume that the responsible parties are under bond to the Government, and we suggest that the terms of that bond ought to be made wide enough to impose some penalty for the inconvenience complained of.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—With regard to the various queries put by the honourable member, the reason why no provision has been made for the erection of a screen wall at the southern entrance to the Harbour of Refuge is that the experience gained has not been sufficient to show exactly what provision of such a nature should be made. So far only one typhoon has visited the Colony that has wrought into marked operation the new Harbour of Refuge and the damage wrought during that storm was not great. It probably arose owing to the various craft dragging their anchors, and that is a matter which, I am afraid, cannot be guarded against. The refuge performed its part well, I believe, as a wave protection. It can never be made an effective

protection against wind, and, therefore, unless the craft are reasonably securely moored they are apt to be driven on to the Praya wall, where they would suffer damage. The next question was why no provision has been made for a roof to the Queen's Statue wharf. This wharf is of such a rudimentary nature and in such bad condition that it would be inexpedient to construct any substantial roof for it. The question of a roof should wait until some permanent structure in the shape of a pier has been erected there. With regard to the clock on the railway station at Kowloon, this formed the subject, two or three years ago, of a recommendation by the Public Works Committee that economy should be effected by omitting the clock. Since then no further steps have been taken that I am aware of in connection with the matter. The linking of Nathan Road, Kowloon, with Coronation Road is now in progress on a temporary, not a permanent, line, and in a very short space of time I hope it will be available for traffic. The more permanent work will remain in abeyance until the hill has been excavated to a greater extent for obtaining material for reclamation, and other purposes. The next question was directed to nullah training, with a complaint that smaller provision had been made in next year's estimates than in the estimates for the present year. Nullah training has now progressed to a very advanced stage, and I am not aware of any urgent works of this nature that require attention. The question of accommodation for Saiyungpun School is one which scarcely comes within my purview. I am not aware that any question of that nature has been raised by the headmaster of the school. With regard to the Imports and Exports Office and the question of the practicability of obtaining a more central site for the same, in my opinion the site which has been chosen is a very central one. I cannot see it open to any serious objection on that ground. Moreover, it is the only piece of ground near the centre of the City that is in any way adequate for the purpose.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I would like to ask the hon. member on my left whether there is any project for renewing the Queen's Statue wharf within any reasonable time.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—The matter has been before the Government in past years, but it was not considered of sufficient urgency to justify the provision of funds for its construction. The intention of the Government is that a pier of a very substantial nature, and of much greater dimensions than the present pier should be erected in this position, and naturally owing to the depth of water the expenditure involved will be heavy.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—With regard to Saiyungpun School, I think there was a committee which reported on that school a few months ago. I think they mentioned something about this class-room accommodation being deficient.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Yes, but I will deal with the questions *seriatim*. The Lunatic Asylum.—We admit it is not an ideal place, but it must be remembered that we do not keep European lunatics here permanently. The policy for some years past has been to repatriate them. Chinese lunatics were really the only ones permanently kept in that place, and for them the place was quite good. It is an expensive business to provide a new lunatic asylum, and I think the work might well stand over for the present. The Praya East Foreshore.—I am afraid we cannot interfere with the drainage on to that of the military and naval establishments. It would be a very heavy work to undertake. As far as the boat-people are concerned, they have their vested interests. Their delving in the mud is certainly a nuisance, but not an insanitary or dangerous nuisance; it creates a smell, but not a small dangerous to health. The real necessity is to reclaim the foreshore, and I hope this will soon be taken in hand. Searching Chinese Passengers.—We took considerable pains on the representation of honourable members last year to effect an improvement. We are going into this question again and will consult hon. members to see if we can do anything more. Teaching of English.—We have already taken steps to train Chinese teachers of English at the University. It is a work which will take some little time before we can judge of its utility. The only other alternative is to engage a very much larger number of English teachers, and if we had the means and the will to do so we certainly could not obtain the men. However, it is a question to the importance of which we are very alive and we will not lose sight of it. We are also exceedingly alive to the question of link-

ing our railway with the Canton-Hankow line, and nothing that can be done will be left undone in that connection. The Honourable Director of Public Works has answered the next two questions raised. There is a project for building a new Queen's Statue wharf, but it would be a considerable and expensive undertaking and hon. members will perhaps agree that it might stand over for the present. The clock on the station tower at Kowloon is a small matter, and if hon. members press it and are willing to vote the funds next year no doubt we could get a clock. The cost would be about £450. The Saiyung-pun School report, to which the hon. member representing the Justices of the Peace referred, condemned the site of this school. It is cramped and crowded in by a large number of buildings. The only real remedy is to remove the school altogether. That is an expensive and rather difficult project. Crown land in that vicinity is very scarce. It is a matter which will doubtless come one of these days, but in the meantime I do not see any immediate remedy. I am not aware that any increase of crime has taken place in Yau-ma-tei district. It is partly an urban and partly a rural district, and attention has been called to the need of greater police protection more than once. I will go into the matter with the Captain Superintendent of Police and see if any additional protection is really required. As regards the site of the Imports and Exports Office, I do not see how that can be moved. First of all it is necessary for quick and expeditious work that it should be adjacent to the Harbour Office. It is particularly well situated for dealing with the large junk traffic, and it is not far removed from the principal offices of the European shipping firms. I really do not think that we could find a much more convenient site, and I am afraid we shall have to adhere to this one, as we have already made arrangements for building on it. With regard to chair coolies and wet weather, it is a difficult problem. Even in London before the war the Police authorities there found it practically impossible to make cab-drivers keep to their stands in very wet weather. You can remember yourselves the difficulty, when coming out of a theatre on a wet night, of getting a hackney coach of any description. The only real remedy is to increase the chair coolie shelters. We have provided some, and I will consult the Captain Superintendent of Police to see if anything more can be done. In conclusion, I wish to congratulate the hon. member who spoke upon the estimates upon his very lucid and very clear statement of criticism.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I want to make my point clear about the Praya East. It is not only undesirable that the boat-people should dig about in the mud, but it is very undesirable from the public point of view that they should eat the shell-fish they get.

HIS EXCELLENCY—They seem to thrive on it.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Some do, but we only see those who are left.

HIS EXCELLENCY—There is the question of public right.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—We might get over that. I think the Hon. Attorney-General will agree that it might be disposed of.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Is it really worth while creating a new offence and interfering with these people? As far as I can remember the Colony I have seen these people dig for shell-fish and it does not seem to result in any epidemic or any outbreak of disease or serious inconvenience. I think it would be better to wait until the foreshore is covered with cement and stone and brick.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—The hon. member who retired from the Council to-day was very strong on this point, and regarded it as a bad thing that the boat-people should eat these shell-fish.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I will make enquiries from the sanitary point of view and see if our medical records show anything in these things that might prejudice public health.

The Bill was then read a second time.

The Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Council adjourned sine die.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of four hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, Other Charges, Brushwood Clearing.

The CHAIRMAN—A great deal of extra clearing has been necessary in connection with surveys for the making of new roads which was anticipated when the vote was put in.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—May I ask, sir, whether it is the intention to make a footpath up to the gap above Repulse Bay. There is a footpath for a certain distance up the hill, but when one gets half-way up towards the gap it does not proceed any further. I think a footpath would be a great convenience.

The CHAIRMAN—I think the footpath is the trace of the road. Part of this extra money undoubtedly caused by the clearing of the trace of the roadway.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—Nothing is in contemplation at the present moment for the formation of a path as indicated. It has been in my mind for many years that a road could be constructed through that gap which would form an agreeable alternative route, but it is not one of the real pressing necessities in the matter of road-making.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I speak of a footpath.

The CHAIRMAN—No doubt a path would make a nice walk and it could be made very cheaply.

The vote was agreed to.

TAI PO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred dollars in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, Other Charges, Alteration to New Tai Po Branch Office.

The CHAIRMAN—The original vote for the conversion of the building at Tai Po into a branch office for Imports and Exports was £750. While the work was in progress it was found that the window bars did not alter the brick work and the extra cost of making them do so is \$90. A vote of \$10 is asked for.

The vote was agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of six thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, (23) Miscellaneous Works.

The CHAIRMAN—I will ask the Director of Public Works to explain this vote.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—This is a general vote which covers all manner of minor work. The provision made in this year's estimate was extremely moderate—\$12,000. That being exhausted it is necessary to supplement it. It is estimated that \$6,000 will serve for the rest of the year.

The vote was agreed to.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, Personal Emoluments.

The CHAIRMAN—It was necessary to engage two temporary bth grade clerks in the Imports and Exports department from October 18th for statistical work. This vote is for their salaries to the end of the year.

The vote was agreed to.

COMPENSATIONS AND RESUMPTIONS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of seven thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1903, (51) Compensation and Resumptions.

The CHAIRMAN—I will ask the Director of Public Works to explain this vote of \$7,000 for compensations and resumptions at Sham Shui Po.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—Substantial progress has been made with the laying out of Sham Shui Po, and in connection with that it is necessary to compensate the people for taking down and reconstructing their buildings. The vote provided has been exhausted, and this supplementary provision is necessary to carry on the work.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Is this work nearly finished?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—There is a great deal more to be done.

The CHAIRMAN—A new city is being made. There is an enormous amount of work still to be done, but it goes steadily on as opportunity offers.

The vote was agreed to.

TAIPO ROAD.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Communications, (45) Roads: (c) Tai Po Road, Widening to 10' and improving bends, etc., between 5th and 9th milestones.

The CHAIRMAN—This is anticipating the vote of \$40,000 in the estimates for 1918. The portion of the road alongside the Kowloon reservoir is narrow and dangerous owing to the curves being very sharp. If this work can be carried out this year it will enable the engineer in charge to move on, and he will not be troubled subsequently with this separate piece of work at the Kowloon reservoir.

The vote was agreed to.

TRAINING NULLAHS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Drainage, (10) Training Nullahs: (6) Mount Kellie.

The CHAIRMAN—I will ask the Director of Public Works to explain this vote.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—The sum provided in the estimates for this work is \$5,000, but, of course, when dealing with work of this nature it is impossible to frame any exact estimate of the amount that will be required. The cost had exceeded the amount provided by the estimate asked for.

The vote was agreed to.

"DEMOCRACY: ITS PRIVILEGE AND RESPONSIBILITY."

LECTURE BY BISHOP BRENT AT HONGKONG.

H. E. the Governor presided over a large attendance at the Theatre Royal yesterday evening, when the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brent, Bishop of the Philippines, lectured on "Democracy."

In introducing the speaker, His Excellency said that Bishop Brent required no introduction to a Hongkong audience. Recently, he had been in London and had preached at St. Paul's Cathedral in the presence of H. M. the King and the Royal Family. Latterly, he went to France at the invitation of the French Government and visited the historic battlefield of Verdun. At the invitation of the Chaplain-General of the British Forces, he saw the British Armies march forward at the great battle of Arras and stood on that part of Vimy ridge which the British had now wrested from the possession of the enemy. As far as he could gather, it was only by the mercy of Providence that the Bishop was not buried by German shells. He was going to speak about the root principles for which the Allies were fighting and about some of the great problems which Democracy would have to solve after this great war had been fought.

Bishop Brent began by saying that he wished to reverse the title of his lecture from "Democracy: Its responsibilities and privileges" to "Democracy: its privileges and responsibilities," because out of privileges leaped responsibility, and if any failed to find responsibility in their privilege they were lost souls. Democracy was the watchword of the day, and behind it lay a whole world of joy and discipline. He referred to the 20th April, when from the flagstaff of Victoria Tower, London, were flown the two flags of America and Great Britain symbolising the unity of the great Democracies of the world. That day the heart of England beat in unison with the heart of America and had gone on beating in a unison which, God willing, would never break. (Applause.) Together these two countries had undertaken a great task—the task of subduing the greatest of tyrannies and the greatest enemy of the plain people. They had undertaken to expend, to the last drop, their best blood and their fullest treasure in order that government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the face of the earth. (Applause.) In the splendid words of President Wilson, "Our Democracies are interlocked in order that the principle of Democracy may be made secure for the whole world, even for those men who to-day are standing under the strong spell of tyranny and facing against that which really is their only hope of liberty and national development. (Hear, hear.) They must not merely make the world safe for Democracy; they must also make Democracy safe for the world. The world was only just beginning to plumb the depths of that principle, and it was suffering discipline now that they were going to make themselves strong and powerful so that they would be able to hand Democracy on to others. Democracy, like other great words, had been misunderstood and abused. Democracy was not a form of government; it was rather a great principle underlying the best forms of government. If he was not mistaken, Democracy was the application in government and politics of the principle of free choice. After referring to the operation of liberty in the social state, the speaker said that all men were alike in that they possessed the power of choice, and upon the exercise of that power depended the character of the manhood which they were going to develop.

That was what they called liberty, and if they applied that citizenship and government, then they had the principle of Democracy in operation. It worked out in the direction of self-determination and that had its chief symbol in the franchise. Every man and every woman had a definite right to give effective expression to his or her will in all that pertained to the development of the individual and of society. In the past, he thought, they had laid too much stress upon the privileges and too little upon the responsibilities. They always rejoiced in their freedom and said that the liberty of the subject must not be interfered with as long as such liberty did not interfere with the liberty of other citizens. He regarded that as a very imperfect conception, for side by side with privileges went responsibilities. The symbol of responsibility could be found in taxation; just as the vote was a recognition of supreme manhood, so taxation was recognition of man as a strong being who must take his place in a community and perform effective service. They should pay back in personal service the liberty that Democracy gave them. In case of emergency men must give service in order that the nation's liberties might be preserved. Even while he spoke men were freely pouring out their life-blood in order that they in Hongkong might continue to enjoy the privileges they were at that moment enjoying. Men in the full enjoyment of physical life were at the present time thankful to die in order that others might live. It was a wonderful thing. The speaker went on to refer to the fact that he confirmed 70 "Tommy's" just before the battle of Arras who had come back from the trenches to re-dedicate their lives and to receive inspiration to help God's cause. All the time men were giving their lives in order that the world might be made safe for Democracy, and it was for them who were not privileged to go to the front to see that Democracy was made safe for the world by developing in themselves their sense of their responsibility to the social whole. If it were a Government's duty to shelter and develop even the least of its citizens, surely it was their duty to render as much service as they could to the State. The term "universal service" had been used a great deal during the past few years and it had become associated with universal service in emergencies, such as in times of war. That, however, was a wrong conception, for personal service of some sort or other should be going on the whole time, and men should realise the difference between private interests and public welfare, just as they had done during the war. In the new world that was coming, men would be expected to set aside private interests for the needs of State.

Continuing, the Bishop said he was thankful that England raised her splendid Army at the beginning by a purely voluntary system, even though he considered it a wrong system. After all, in democracy there could not be compulsory service, because citizenship was the State, and it determined the laws, and the laws claimed only self-obedience. Men do not talk about being compelled when they placed upon themselves some duty.

The Bishop went on to say that Mr. Hoover told him last day, in the most solemn terms, that unless the world generally—and America especially, woke up to the seriousness of the food question, there would not be enough grain for bread-stuffs in the world by next Spring. Grain used in the production of liquor was food taken out of the mouths of the starving, and for his part—and he was not speaking as a moralist, but from a humanitarian point of view—when he saw before him the possibility of others starving, he would rather starve himself than let one drop of liquor pass his lips while the war was in progress. (Applause.) There was not a citizen who could not do something towards helping to win the war. For 19 years Lord Roberts had an inborn conviction that some day he would be called upon to render some signal service to his country, and, though he did not tell anybody, all through that period he was trying to make himself fit for the call, living an abstemious life, and when the call came he told Lord Haldane how he had prepared himself. So it should be with everyone of them; they should prepare themselves so that if their country called them they would be ready.

In conclusion, the speaker said that he had a positive horror of losing even for one moment that liberty possessed of men which was the first condition of good service; that was the first condition of Democracy. They must make the best of their most material and spiritual manhood, so that when the nation called upon them, they would have something to give, and be sure that the blood that flowed out would be a good red blood. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

H. E. the Governor, in expressing appreciation of the lecture mentioned Bishop Brent was born in Somerset, England, and was brought up in Canada and afterwards became a citizen of the United States. In conclusion, His Excellency wished Bishop Brent every safety and happiness, and trusted that Providence would watch over him. (Applause.)

Bishop Brent, in reply, stated that he was tremendously proud of his British blood, adding, "I am half-English and half-Scottish, and the rest of me is Irish." (Laughter and applause.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

A Chinese boy was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with assaulting another man with a knife with intent to inflict a serious wound.

It was stated that the defendant intruded into complainant's garden and complainant caught him and slapped him. Defendant then took out a pocket-knife and stabbed complainant.

The case was remanded.

THEFT AT THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

A marine hawk was charged by Mr. V. Sorby with stealing five electric fuse handles, valued at \$3.50, the property of the Hongkong Electric Co.

It was stated that the fuse handles were a part of the fittings set up in the Public Gardens for the illuminations on "Our Day."

Defendant pleaded that he bought the articles for ten cents from a boy who brought them to his stall in Lascar Row. He brought a witness who corroborated his story.

Defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

WERE THE GAMBLING ORDINANCES SUSPENDED?

A Chinese pleaded guilty to the illegal possession of 29 San Piu lottery tickets and said that he had bought them at Canton.

Mr. Lee d'Almada, who appeared for the defence, urged that, in view of the automatic suspension of the Gambling Ordinances while a public lottery was held in a public place last week, a lenient view should be taken of the matter.

Mr. Dyer Ball said he knew nothing about the suspension of the Gambling Ordinances. No instructions had been received of this.

After some evidence, defendant was fined \$20.

help God's cause. All the time men were giving their lives in order that the world might be made safe for Democracy, and it was for them who were not privileged to go to the front to see that Democracy was made safe for the world by developing in themselves their sense of their responsibility to the social whole. If it were a Government's duty to shelter and develop even the least of its citizens, surely it was their duty to render as much service as they could to the State. The term "universal service" had been used a great deal during the past few years and it had become associated with universal service in emergencies, such as in times of war. That, however, was a wrong conception, for personal service of some sort or other should be going on the whole time, and men should realise the difference between private interests and public welfare, just as they had done during the war. In the new world that was coming, men would be expected to set aside private interests for the needs of State.

Continuing, the Bishop said he was thankful that England raised her splendid Army at the beginning by a purely voluntary system, even though he considered it a wrong system. After all, in democracy there could not be compulsory service, because citizenship was the State, and it determined the laws, and the laws claimed only self-obedience. Men do not talk about being compelled when they placed upon themselves some duty.

The Bishop went on to say that Mr. Hoover told him last day, in the most solemn terms, that unless the world generally—and America especially, woke up to the seriousness of the food question, there would not be enough grain for bread-stuffs in the world by next Spring. Grain used in the production of liquor was food taken out of the mouths of the starving, and for his part—and he was not speaking as a moralist, but from a humanitarian point of view—when he saw before him the possibility of others starving, he would rather starve himself than let one drop of liquor pass his lips while the war was in progress. (Applause.) There was not a citizen who could not do something towards helping to win the war. For 19 years Lord Roberts had an inborn conviction that some day he would be called upon to render some signal service to his country, and, though he did not tell anybody, all through that period he was trying to make himself fit for the call, living an abstemious life, and when the call came he told Lord Haldane how he had prepared himself. So it should be with everyone of them; they should prepare themselves so that if their country called them they would be ready.

In conclusion, the speaker said that he had a positive horror of losing even for one moment that liberty possessed of men which was the first condition of good service; that was the first condition of Democracy. They must make the best of their most material and spiritual manhood, so that when the nation called upon them, they would have something to give, and be sure that the blood that flowed out would be a good red blood. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

H. E. the Governor, in expressing appreciation of the lecture mentioned Bishop Brent was born in Somerset, England, and was brought up in Canada and afterwards became a citizen of the United States. In conclusion, His Excellency wished Bishop Brent every safety and happiness, and trusted that Providence would watch over him. (Applause.)

Bishop Brent, in reply, stated that he was tremendously proud of his British blood, adding, "I am half-English and half-Scottish, and the rest of me is Irish." (Laughter and applause.)

That was what they called liberty, and if they applied that citizenship and government, then they had the principle of Democracy in operation. It worked out in the direction of self-determination and that had its chief symbol in the franchise. Every man and every woman had a definite right to give effective expression to his or her will in all that pertained to the development of the individual and of society. In the past, he thought, they had laid too much stress upon the privileges and too little upon the responsibilities. They always rejoiced in their freedom and said that the liberty of the subject must not be interfered with as long as such liberty did not interfere with the liberty of other citizens. He regarded that as a very imperfect conception, for side by side with privileges went responsibilities. The symbol of responsibility could be found in taxation; just as the vote was a recognition of supreme manhood, so taxation was recognition of man as a strong being who must take his place in a community and perform effective service. They should pay back in personal service the liberty that Democracy gave them. In case of emergency men must give service in order that the nation's liberties might be preserved. Even while he spoke men were freely pouring out their life-blood in order that they in Hongkong might continue to enjoy the privileges they were at that moment enjoying. Men in the full enjoyment of physical life were at the present time thankful to die in order that others might live. It was a wonderful thing. The speaker went on to refer to the fact that he confirmed 70 "Tommy's" just before the battle of Arras who had come back from the trenches to re-dedicate their lives and to receive inspiration to help God's cause. All the time men were giving their lives in order that the world might be made safe for Democracy, and it was for them who were not privileged to go to the front to see that Democracy was made safe for the world by developing in themselves their sense of their responsibility to the social whole. If it were a Government's duty to shelter and develop even the least of its citizens, surely it was their duty to render as much service as they could to the State. The term "universal service" had been used a great deal during the past few years and it had become associated with universal service in emergencies, such as in times of war. That, however, was a wrong conception, for personal service of some sort or other should be going on the whole time, and men should realise the difference between private interests and public welfare, just as they had done during the war. In the new world that was coming, men would be expected to set aside private interests for the needs of State.

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Bishop Brent, in reply, stated that he was tremendously proud of his British blood, adding, "I am half-English and half-Scottish, and the rest of me is Irish." (Laughter and applause.)

INTIMATIONS

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Engineers' and Architects' Levels,
Railroad and Mining Transits,
Range Finders,
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Sole Agents:

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[1185

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—40—

ARE SHOWING

SPECIAL SPORTING MATERIALS.

COATS \$15.00 TO \$30.00 IN HOMESPUNS, SCOTCH AND REAL HARRIS TWEEDS.

[189

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OUR + DAY.

ADDITIONAL

By kind arrangement with Messrs. J. J. BLAKE and M. S. COWAN,
The "OUR DAY" Committee have pleasure in announcing that

THE CAMEOS

will give a Special Performance under the Patronage of His Excellency The Governor, Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General VENTURA, Commodore SANDEMAN, R.N., at the

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ON MONDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, at 9.15 P.M.
THE WHOLE OF THE NET PROCEEDS
WILL BE GIVEN TO "OUR DAY"
FUND

Booking at Morrison's opens To-day
(Wednesday), 24th October, at 9 A.M.
Stalls.....\$3
Dress Circle.....\$2
[1195]

G. R.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, in consequence of Alterations to the WATER MAINS, the Tai Po Road will be CLOSED to Wheeled Traffic between the hours of 12 Noon on the 24th inst. and 6 A.M. on the 26th inst.
W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1917. [1183]

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50 [158]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of Liquors and Refreshments at the Terminal Stations at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all Trains on the above Railway.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sealed Tenders, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SALE OF REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY," will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau until Noon of Saturday, November 3rd. Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tau.
The Railway does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section.
WEN TEH CHANG,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section.
Kowloon, 20th October, 1917. [1173]

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY
Co., Ltd.,
P.O. Box 72,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
[1103]

FOR SALE.

USED MIXED POSTAGE STAMPS, with duplicates, in Bags of:-
500 Stamps for \$5.50 | 4000 Stamps for \$2.00
1000 " " 0.6 | 500 " " 2.50
2000 " " 1.20 | 6000 " " 3.00
3000 " " 1.50 | 8000 " " 4.00
GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE KUSON of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4309 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17548 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNEIRO DE LECAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1119]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

AT the Peak, HALF-HOUSE, Furnished, within easy distance of the tram.
Moderate rental.
Write—
Box 40,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1180]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

NO. 47, CONDUIT ROAD.

Apply to—
COMPRADORE DEPT.,
Messrs. KARIMJI & Co.,
2, Connaught Road, Central. [1149]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Le House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG LAND CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Broadway Terrace.
HOUSES on Shaheen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [941]

TO LET.

NO. 36, BELILIOS TERRACE.
No. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shekwan Road.
From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.
No. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Lee House Street).
ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PHAZ.
Apply to—
LINDSEAD & DAVIES,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [30]

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW," 140 and 141, THE PHAZ.
Apply to—
Box 548,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1088]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY
For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.
PRICE.....\$2 CASE.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookellers.

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EVERY CAKE OF

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IS GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF PURE CARBOLIC ACID SPECIFIED.

SUPPLIED IN 3 STRENGTHS

VIZ.:

5% FOR TOILET USE.
PRICE \$1.20 per box of three cakes.

10% FOR THE BATH.
PRICE \$1.75 per box of three cakes.

20% MEDICAL BATH SOAP.
PRICE 75 Cents per cake.

TO BE OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.
TELEPHONE 16 [12]

BIRTH.

EARLE.—At the Government Civil Hospital on Tuesday, October 22nd, to Dr. and Mrs. H. G. EARLE, a daughter (Audrey Monica). [1194]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 24TH OCTOBER, 1917.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Some confusion seems to exist, more especially among neutrals, as to the financial position of Germany after the war. It is contended that, while the Allied Powers have been raising immense sums of money abroad, and thus running up a war-debt which will impoverish them for years to come, the Central European Powers have been relying on their own resources and will thus be in a better position after the war than their opponents, as they will have all their gold reserves intact. The fallacy lies in the wrong estimation of the value of gold. Germany has, no doubt, retained much of its gold, but gold in itself is of no value to the country save for certain minor purposes. In present circumstances, indeed, it is much less valuable than iron and some other metals. Its only value lies in its exchangeability, and as Germany is not at present in a position to make any purchases abroad the gold must remain untouched. The gold in Germany at the end of the war will go but a small way to replace the labour which has been dissipated in the battle-field and the munition factory. Germany began the struggle with a war reserve partly consisting of the proceeds of the indemnity obtained from France after the Franco-Prussian war. This has long since disappeared, and further funds have been obtained by loans from the people. The exactions made from the different countries occupied will have to be returned, so they need not be considered. The money Germany has expended has gone in the support of the soldiers in the field and their dependants and to the workers in the munition factories, including those engaged in the production

of the raw material. The money, apart from the war reserve—the expenditure of which only affects the State *per se*—has thus been mainly taken from the capitalists and distributed among the workers, the capitalists loaning their money in return for war bonds at low rates of interest. This, as in the case of the expenditure of the war fund, affects the State, and, through the State, the people generally, as in order to pay the interest on the bonds the taxes will have to be increased. When the interest due reaches a point at which the taxpayers' capability to meet it ends, Germany will be on the verge of repudiation. If she does not take this course, then she must find some means to increase the taxpayers' ability to meet the increased taxes. There must, in fact, be increased industrial prosperity after the war. But to produce this increased prosperity Germany will have to expend her gold in the purchase of supplies from abroad. Substitutes may be endured during the war, but they will not be endured after the war, and Germany's dependence on foreign countries for raw materials for her greatest industries will compel her to part with her gold in large sums, or sacrifice her place in international commerce. It is commonly supposed that Germany has been busy during the past three years accumulating a stock of her manufactured goods, with which to flood the market when peace is restored. There may have been some efforts to do this, but in view of the severity of the struggle and the demands made on the people, it is not probable that the accumulation is very large. At any rate, her supplies of raw material must long since have been exhausted, and she can hardly expect to accomplish much with substitutes. The conclusion is that Germany's drain of gold will come when the war is over; it is then that she will have to expend the money that she has retained in the country doing the war. A large part of it will have to go in foodstuffs to relieve the actual wants of the people. The demands made on the banks for loans on the security of the Government war bonds will thus be large, and it is hardly likely that the bonds will not be greatly affected, so that those who have lent their money to the Government will lose heavily by the transaction should they be compelled to realise, while if they effect loans it will only be at a high rate of interest. Added to this will be Germany's difficulties in again starting her foreign commerce, her need of ships to replace those confiscated, and the antagonism to any dealings with her which is certain to obtain for a time. On the whole, the position of Germany and the position of her opponents will not differ very materially. If anything, the balance will be against Germany. The Allies throughout the war have continued their foreign trade, even if in a restricted form. By being able to raise loans abroad they have obtained better terms. Germany boasts of the patriotism of her people, who have subscribed to loans at a comparatively low rate of interest, but she fails to take into consideration that, however patriotic it may be to subscribe to low-interest loans, the discount on the bonds after the war is over will be all the greater. The Allies have been able to leave a large part of the wealth of the country in the hands of the capitalists for *post-bellum* operations. In Germany the capitalists have been drained of their money in return for the securities of the Government, which may be worth only half their face value when the war is over. That a country can go to war and not come out of it impoverished is an absurd idea. She is impoverished in her physical power by the sacrifice of her manhood; she is impoverished in her financial and commercial power by the direction of her energies into non-productive channels and by the dislocation of communications. The largest indemnity ever obtained can hardly replace these losses, and Germany will get no indemnity. These losses cannot be averted, but they may be minimised, at all events on the commercial and financial side, and the Allies are certainly in a better position to effect this than Germany.

A number of W.O.s, N.C.O.s, and men stationed at headquarters spent an enjoyable day at Taiipo during the week-end, thanks to the Services' Entertainment Fund. The party proceeded by train to Taiipo, where rambling, fishing and bathing were indulged in. An excellent tiffin and tea had been arranged to which all did justice, the outing being in every way a great success.

Sergeant C. A. Hennessy, R.G.A., a well-known and popular N.C.O. of the Artillery in Hongkong before the war, has been promoted 2nd-Lieutenant.

A whist drive was held in the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess at Headquarters on Monday evening. The prize-winners were:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Duffield; 2nd, Mrs. Mace; 3rd, Mrs. Sears. Men—1st, Sergeant Vant, R.G.A.; 2nd, Sergeant MacKechin, R.A.M.C.; 3rd, Sgt. Desborough, R.G.A. Mrs. Bower and Mr. Windbank were the winners of the prizes awarded for hidden numbers. Master-Gunner May, E.G.A., carried out the duties of M.C., and Mrs. May kindly undertook the arrangements for refreshments.

Mr. Ho Fook, the new member of the Legislative Council, was born and educated in Hongkong, and is a well-known figure in Chinese and European circles. He has been a J.P. since 1892 and served as a member of the District Watchmen Committee from 1892 to 1911. In 1913 he was appointed a member of the Court of Hongkong University, and in the following year was given a seat on the Council of that Institution, of which he was recently also made a life-member. He was elected Vice-Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce for 1915-1916. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital and of the Executive Committee of the War Charities Fund. Mr. Ho Fook retired from the compradoreship of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. in 1916 after 25 years' service. In addition to many other public benefactions, he donated to the Hongkong University in 1916 \$50,000 for the building of the School of Physiology and \$17,000 for three scholarships; and presented to the Imperial Government an aeroplane in 1917. He is a partner of the Tai Yau Bank, which gave £2,250 for one and a half aeroplanes in 1915.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG AND THE WAR TAX.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR.—Pursuant to my undertaking to pay over to War Charities all refunds of the special War-tax made by my tenants, please be so kind as to accord me space in your columns for acknowledgment of the following in respect of the third quarter of 1917:—

Fung Tang Kee Firm	\$30.45
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., compradore staff quarters	28.98
Toyan Kun Firm	23.10
Tenants of Nos. 38 and 45, Connaught Road Central, 2nd floors	15.96
Mr. C. H. P. Hay	15.75
Mr. A. R. Raworth	13.92
Mr. W. Fooks	10.50
Mr. J. H. Ruttonjee	8.40
	\$146.33

I would like to add that a cheque for the above total amounting to \$146.33 has been forwarded to the Hon. Mr. E. J. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Fund, for disposal as the War Charities Committee may determine.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT HO TUNG
(By his Attorney, Ho Wing)
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1917.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above Fund have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending October 23rd and are gratefully acknowledged:—

Brought forward	\$1,980.50
Dr. and Mrs. Marriott	25.00
A. B. Harris	5.00
R. M. Dyer	10.00
E. Ex. Telegraph Co.	20.00
W. L. Leask	20.00
D. MacDonald (Sept. October)	20.00
W. A. Hannibal	5.00
H. P. White	10.00
W. S. Brown	5.00
A. H. Shelton	10.00
E. W. Hamilton	5.00
R. S. Donnelly and Whyte	25.00
	10.00

Total carried forward \$2,140.50

* Monthly subscription.

Donation:
T. ROBINSON
(General Secretary).
F. G. B. HASTINGS, R.N.
(Naval Secretary).
C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.
(Military Sec. and Treas.).

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged	\$12,915.44
"A Syndicate"	300.00
Collected by Miss Stedman	8.00
	\$13,223.44

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

TUCHUNS' DEMANDS.

SHANGHAI, October 23rd.

The Tuchuns of Kiangsi, Kiangsi and Hupeh have wired to the Government demanding that they (1) stop Hunan war, (2) dismiss Fu Liang-tzu, (3) improve the Cabinet, and (4) reform Si Sze-chung's troops.

The Tuchuns of Anhui, Fengtien, Honan, Shansi, Samsi, and Shantung have wired to the President demanding that the South-West Provinces be immediately chastised.

The President has wired to Chan Ping-kwan and Tam Ho-ming to persuade them not to cause internal trouble.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, October 23rd.

LUK WING-TING AND PEKING.
General Luk Wing-ting has wired to the Central Government demanding that the Provinces Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan and Fukien be placed under his control. The Government has refused, and the disputes will be settled by force of arms. MARTIAL LAW IN CANTON.

Owing to the prevailing unrest the Tuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, has declared martial law in Canton. Gung has been recently placed in various Yamens.

THE TUCHUN AND THE BANK.

The Tuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, has requested a loan of \$800,000 for military expenses from the China Bank. The director of the Bank, Fan Kusik, has gone to Hongkong rather than comply with the Tuchun's request.

TROOPS FOR WAICHOW.

Special trains to convey military supplies and soldiers from Canton to Shik Lung have been running continuously through the past few nights. The Defence Commissioner of Waichow, Lau Chi-luk, has received instructions from the Tuchun to go at once to Waichow to put down the rebels. Lau brought over ten regiments to Shik Lung yesterday. The opposing forces are not far removed from each other.

WAICHOW SURRENDERED.

The rebellious leaders at Waichow, Cheong Tin-ki and Hung Shui-fun, have escaped and a large reward is offered for their arrest. Lau Chi-luk, the Defence Commissioner, has arrived at Waichow city, with a large body of Canton troops. The rest of the rebels surrendered, and matters have been settled.

SITUATION IN SWATOW.
The Tuchun has received reports stating that Mak King-yu, Defence Commissioner of Swatow, has requested the Fukien Tuchun to send some Northern troops to him so that he may reinforce the rebels in Waichow. The Tuchun has ordered the Commander of the 1st squadron to send at once gunboats to watch their movements. The people in Swatow are said to be much alarmed.

COMPANY REPORT.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The report of the Directors for presentation at the fourteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders, to be held at Shanghai, on the 30th inst., states:—
The balance at credit of this account is taels 437,945.05, and after deducting an interim dividend of 15 per cent. (aggregating taels 42,540.62) paid on 5th May last, leaving taels 24,916.15.2 (aggregating taels 23,950.98) off sterling securities, and transferring taels 60,000 to exchange and investment fluctuation account, there remains a sum of taels 331,455.46 which the Directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:—
A final dividend of 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital, making 30 per cent. for the year.
A bonus of 15 per cent. upon contributory marine premium.
£10,000 transferred to sterling reserve, bringing this fund up to £200,000.
Taels 20,000 written off premises.
And the balance to be transferred to underwriting reserve account, closing the account for 1916.
1917.—The balance at credit of working account to 30th June amounts to taels 773,717.73.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 20th October is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 43 weeks.
This Year	\$13,031	\$571,322
Last Year	12,693	610,640
Decrease	338	—
Increase	—	2,858

THE WAR.

ANGLO-FRENCH ARMIES RENEW ATTACK.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS REPORTED.

BRITISH NATIONAL ECONOMY CAMPAIGN.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY PRIME MINISTER.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND.

FAILURE OF AIRSHIPS DEMONSTRATED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Early this morning we carried out local attacks astride the Ypres-Staden railway. The French co-operated on our left.

The progress reported is satisfactory.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 22nd.

A wireless German official report states:—There was most intense artillery firing throughout the night between south of Houthust Wood and the Comines-Ypres Canal, and an increased drumfire. This morning the Franco-British troops attacked between Draaihoek and Poelcapelle.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH CAPTURE OBJECTIVES.

PARIS, October 22nd.

A communiqué states:—We attacked this morning in Belgium on the left of the British army on a front of one kilometre. We captured all objectives, appreciably made progress north of Voldack, and took prisoners.

Our scouts penetrated the enemy line at various points south-west of St. Quentin, near the Minnejean Farm, the Pantheon and in the region of Tahure.

The artillery duel continued most lively on the entire Aisne front.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GULF OF RIGA BATTLE.

ENEMY DREADNOUGHT PRESUMED TORPEDOED.

PETERSBURG, October 22nd.

A Naval communiqué states:—The abandoned base was completely dismantled.

The Russian warships are now protecting the northern entry of Moon Sound and the mouth of the Gulf of Finland against any fresh enemy attack.

During the Gulf of Riga operations a submarine attacked the enemy fleet and fired two torpedoes at a Dreadnought, but was shelled and riddled by scaphans and compelled to submerge. Again rising, the submarine commander saw clouds of smoke in the distance, presumably from the Dreadnought, and also a fleet of transports, one of which was torpedoed.

GERMANS LAND ON WERDER PENINSULA.

LONDON, October 22nd.

A wireless Russian official report states:—The Germans, after a bombardment by destroyers, landed on the Werder Peninsula on Sunday and pressed back our advanced posts. They occupied the western part of the Peninsula.

BRITISH SUBMARINE IN RIGA GULF.

LONDON, October 22nd.

A British submarine in the Riga Gulf launched two torpedoes at a German Dreadnought, but did not witness the result. Subsequently the submarine attacked the German transports, blowing up one vessel.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, October 22nd.

A German wireless official report states:—We captured 1,200 prisoners on Dago Island.

THE NORTH SEA RAID.

ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK.

LONDON, October 22nd.

It appears that the North Sea convoy was attacked at six o'clock in the morning 65 miles from the Scottish coast.

The enemy came up astern as dawn was breaking and quickly sank the *Mary Rose* and put out of action the *Stomphol*, which flew her flag and fired her guns till she was crippled.

A small British patrol vessel picked up 39 merchant seamen under a heavy German fire, but four died after the rescue.

The bodies of four Norwegians were found in a small boat on Thursday, having been killed by bullets, proving that the Germans shelled the small boats.

The Surgeon-probationer on the *Strongbow*, although suffering from a shattered limb, insisted upon medically treating the wounded, and succeeded in saving the lives of sixteen men.

GERMAN SAVAGERY DENOUNCED.

STOCKHOLM, October 22nd.

Two German cruisers and three torpedo-boats participated in the destruction of the convoy. They ruthlessly fired at the crowded lifeboats.

The Swedish and Norwegian papers bitterly denounce the German savagery.

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY DEMANDED.

LONDON, October 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Carlyon Bellairs demanded an enquiry independently of the Admiralty into the loss of the neutral convoy in the North Sea. He declared that the escort was obviously inadequate.

Dr. Macnamara replied that the Government was not prepared to institute such an enquiry, but that a Naval inquiry had been already arranged.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ENGAGE HOSTILE SCOUTS.

LONDON, October 22nd.

The Admiralty reports:—Naval aircraft yesterday afternoon bombed the Vlissegden and Houtave aerodromes. The bombs appeared to burst accurately.

Enemy aircraft attacked our bombers. We shot down two. All our machines returned.

Five of our scouts during an offensive by reconnaissance patrols engaged 20 hostile scouts and destroyed two and drove down two.

One of our pilots is missing.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

HOME SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, October 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Geo. Cave, Home Secretary, stated that the air raid on the 19th instant was apparently carried out by ten or more Zeppelins, of which five failed entirely to reach their objective, leaving the country without causing any material damage.

Of five which came near London four failed to penetrate the defences, and a fifth drifted over London with its engines out of dropping three bombs.

Our aeroplanes ascended, but the atmospheric conditions were most unfavourable, and they were not able to bring the raiders into action. However, four Zeppelins were accounted for by the French Forces. (Cheers.) Information regarding others was being awaited.

The greatest possible credit is due to the French airmen and the French anti-aircraft service for their splendid performance—(cheers)—but, in justice to the British anti-aircraft service, it should be remembered that the Zeppelins flew over France at daylight and at a lower altitude than they flew over England. The Government has already announced its intention of bombing German towns until an end was put to such cold-blooded attempts upon the civil population of England. Two such British attacks have already been made. The House might rest assured that the process would continue until our purpose has been attained. THEIR MAJESTIES VISIT BOMBED AREA.

Their Majesties the King and Queen visited the bombed London area yesterday and conversed with the sufferers for an hour and a half.

THE SILENT ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

The rout of the Zeppelins in France was welcomed enthusiastically as the final failure of the Zeppelins, but there is an intensified outcry by some of the papers at the silence of London's guns on Friday. Other papers, however, while echoing the demand for an explanation, point out that the Zeppelins may have been trying to discover the strength of the new artillery defences against the "Gothas," and the authorities, perhaps wisely, have not disclosed them. Moreover, it is known that many aeroplanes ascended. Though the authorities are silent about the part they played in scattering the Zeppelins and deflecting them from their course, it is known that at least one Zeppelin was hit somewhere in the provinces, where the gunfire was considerable and was left disabled.

Three Zeppelins apparently returned across Holland, where they were shelled.

GERMAN VERSION.

A German official report states:—Our naval airship squadron on Friday night was specially successful in an attack on London, Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby, Lowestoft, Hull, Grimsby, Norwich, and Mappleton.

On returning, owing to an adverse wind and dense mist, four of our airships crossed the French battle-zone and were, according to the French, shot down or forced down.

No details of the fate of these vessels and crews are yet available.

FRENCHMAN SAVES A ZEPPELIN FOR FRANCE.

PARIS, October 22nd.

A metallurgical worker who was out shooting when the *L49* descended intact at Bourbonne graphically describes how he espied the airship surrounded by a cluster of French aeroplanes which were pelting the airship with machine-gunfire.

The Zeppelin was flying very slowly and very low and suddenly settled above a clump of trees. Her crew of 19 were landed and paraded by the Commander, who fired into the envelope of the balloon.

The metallurgist, who was thirty yards distant, realised their destructive intention and shouted "Stop, or I will fire." The Commander thereupon threw down his pistol, held up his hands and "Kamerad." The metallurgist pointed his rifle until the crew were made prisoner.

Another airship passing the spot attempted to assist the prostrate Zeppelin, but was driven off.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE POPE'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour stated that there seemed no reason at present to add anything to the British acknowledgment of the Pope's peace proposals.

Mr. J. King asked:—Is not that a change of policy in view of the statements that the Allies were considering their reply jointly?

Mr. Balfour did not reply.

FAMOUS PUGILIST DEAD.

New York, October 22nd.

Bob Fitzsimmons, the ex-heavyweight champion pugilist, has died of pneumonia.

NATIONAL ECONOMY CAMPAIGN.

SPEECH BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law this afternoon launched a great autumn campaign for national economy by addressing a representative gathering at the Albert Hall.

The audience included the Prime Minister, Lord Chancellor, General Smuts, various High Commissioners, the Chief Rabbi, and Nonconformist ministers; also officials in the Treasury, Post Office Savings Bank, labour organisations, and the Salvation Army.

The building was packed. General Smuts had an especially hearty reception.

The Prime Minister, in appealing to everybody to assist in raising funds to finance the war, said the cost was gigantic and the burden heavy, but Great Britain after the war would be a more valuable asset, not because she had extended her territory, but because the efficiency of her people and the security of her shores would be increased. (Cheers.) Another salient fact was that most of our gigantic debt would be owed to ourselves. Although that did not always make a difference, still, he thought it better that a debt should be in the family. (Laughter.) The more Great Britain saved the more she could lend, and the more she lent the less she would owe to others, which was a most important factor in the national wealth.

After emphasising the harmfulness of individual extravagance, because it absorbed money, labour, material and energy essential to the progress of the war, the Prime Minister proceeded:—I am not going to predict when peace will come. No man in his senses would prolong the war one hour if there were opportunity for a real lasting peace. (Load cheers.) It must not be a peace which would be a prelude to a more devastating war. I have been scanning the horizon anxiously, and cannot see any terms in sight which would lead to an enduring peace. The only terms which are possible now are terms ending in an armed truce. I will say an armed truce ending in an even more frightful struggle. This war is terrible, but more terrible still are the possibilities it has revealed of new horrors on land, sea and in the air. I ask those who are pressing—should there be any—for a premature peace, to reflect for a moment upon what might happen if we made an unsatisfactory settlement—all the best scientific brains in all lands, stimulated by a national rivalry, hatred and hopes, devoting their energies for ten, twenty or thirty years to magnify the destructive powers of those horrible agents whose power had only just been disclosed to the belligerents within the last two months. We must settle this once and for all. (Load applause.)

Air power, which is only in its initial stages, and the infernal weapons of the deep have fairly developed all those chemical elements which have been utilized for the first time—if this is going to be repeated after thirty years' scientific work and application, believe me, there are men and women in this hall now who may live to see the death of civilisation.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to say that in his judgment such a settlement was not within their immediate reach. Germany would only make peace now on terms which would enable her to benefit by the present war. That would be an encouragement for any buccannery Empire in future to repeat the experiment. (Hear, hear.) The failure of Napoleon taught France an unforgettable lesson, and a similar lesson must be burnt into the hearts and memories of every Prussian before this war is ended. (Cheers.)

The Prime Minister, continuing, said:—Amidst all the discussion about terms and concession here and there, we must fix our eyes steadfastly upon the great purpose of the war. It is not a question of territorial readjustment, except so far as that is necessary for the recognition of national right. It is not a question of indemnities, except so far as that is essential in order to compensate for the wrongs inflicted. It is pre-eminently a question of the destruction of the false idea which has intimidated and enslaved Europe, or would have done had it been triumphant. (Cheers.)

THE "SEADLER'S VICTIMS" RESCUED.

MELBOURNE, October 22nd.

The Naval Authorities announce the rescue of 48 men of the crews belonging to vessels sunk by the *Seadler*, which was marooned at Mopihaa.

THE KAISER'S CHIVALRY.

MAURITIUS, October 22nd.

The newspaper *Impartial* states on good authority that the Kaiser ordered the commander of submarine *U-234* to return to Cadix when the vessel escaped.

GREAT EXPLOSION AT ENEMY MUNITION WORKS.

ZENITZ, October 22nd.

An interpellation in the Reichsrat revealed a great explosion during August in a munition works at Steinfield owing to the spontaneous combustion of captured enemy ammunition.

There was immense damage, and 30 soldiers were killed and 300 soldiers and officials injured.

GREEK CHAMBER AND A FORMER CABINET.

ATHENS, October 20th.

The Chamber voted in favour of the prosecution of the members of the Skouloudis Cabinet, including the ex-Premier Gounaris.

RUSSIAN DELEGATE'S ALLEGED PEACE DEMANDS.

PETERSBURG, October 22nd.

The papers, with the exception of Maxim Gorky's organ, ridicule Skobloff's peace demands as childish prattle which might have been drawn up by Germany.

REPORTED MUTINY IN GERMAN ARMY.

STOCKHOLM, October 22nd.

Reports from the Dyina front state that German prisoners admit a mutinous movement in the army at the prospect of another winter campaign, and that the mutineers were severely punished.

AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR.

Official advice received by the American Consulate-General in Hongkong indicate that since the Congress of the United States was convened in extraordinary session last April, upon the outbreak of war between Germany and the United States, it has placed at the disposal of the American Government seventeen billions of dollars, or over seventeen times the national debt of the United States. It has authorized contracts for two and a half billions more. Most of the money appropriated was for war purposes pure and simple, including seven billions for loans to those associated with the United States in the war.

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

VOLUNTEER CUP.

The 53rd Co. R.G.A. qualified for the second round of this tournament on Monday, for although they still had one more game to play they had a sufficient lead to ignore the result of the final game. The first game provided an exciting finish. Master-Gunner Hartree, who had had very bad luck, was 30 or 40 behind all the game until his opponent wanted the last twenty, when, by a couple of good efforts, the Artilleryman pulled up, and an interesting game ended in Lee-Corpl. Back winning by six points.

A large crowd watched the next game and had the pleasure of seeing some very fine play. There were no large breaks, but plenty of clever shots, both players frequently gaining well-deserved applause. Lord proved too good for his opponent and won comfortably by 77 points. The Artillery lead was further increased in the last game, Gunner Hawley beating Corpl. Fawthrop by 6 points. Scores:—

53RD CO. R.G.A. 25TH MIDDLESEX REGT.
Master-Gun. Hartree 191 L/Cpl. Back 200
Gr. J. R. Lord 200 Pte. Geall 123
Gr. Hawley 200 Cpl. Fawthrop 130

COUNT REVENTLOW'S NEPHEW DESERTS.

Eudolf Reventlow, nephew of Count Reventlow, has deserted from the German army. He was spending his leave with his mother on the German side of Lake Constance and both rowed towards the Swiss shore at night time. A German patrol vainly pursued them and shot the mother.

RUSSIAN MUTINEERS. INSOLENT RESOLUTIONS.

[BY THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENT.]

Remarkable evidence of the military demoralisation referred to by General Korniloff in his Moscow speech is to be found in the Russian Press. Thus one of the last numbers of Lenin's paper contains the following defiant resolution passed unanimously by a general meeting of the 1st Machine Gun Regiment at Petrograd, in response to a request from the Executive Committee of the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates that thirty commands "should be sent to the front:—

"Leaving in force the decision to despatch ten commands at an early date, we inform the Executive Committee that in future we will send commands to the front only when the war bears a revolutionary character, which is possible only by the removal of the capitalists from power, and its transfer to the hands of the democracy, as represented by the All-Russian Council of Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies. Should the C.W.S.D. threaten us and other revolutionary regiments with cashiering, that is, with disbandment, even if by the application of armed force, in answer to that, we should not stop short even before the disbandment by armed force of the Provisional Government and other organisations supporting it. We command our comrades to support it. We commission our comrades delegates from the front to declare in our name to our soldier comrades at the front as follows:—

"Let them, the soldiers at the front, demand together with us that authority should be transferred into the hands of the people, and when we have attained that, it will not be necessary to beg for support and reinforcements from the front, as they will the support of themselves. Those who pass this resolution were as good as their word, for only a few days later, in co-operation with the Konststadt garrison, they carried out the unsuccessful Petrograd rising, the object of which was to overthrow the Government and transfer its power to the C.W.S.D. against the will, as it happened, of the latter body. The 1st Machine Gunners were a reservoir of revolution, from which the Government should have drawn help, kept up to strength, and understood to have numbered some 8,000 men. Being armed with the most deadly of all weapons for close fighting, they therefore constituted a very formidable force. Nevertheless, their courage soon oozed away when they were confronted by a few patriotic regiments, and they submitted to disbandment like lambs. It must have been one of the strangest sights of the war when they marched into the square in troops which lined the great semi-circle opposite the Winter Palace to surrender their machine-guns. That the full number of these weapons was not forthcoming was no reason for surprise. Some months ago, at one of the meetings of the regiment, a soldier said that under the revolutionary Government it was as easy to steal a machine-gun as it had been to steal a cartridge under the old régime. "An even more shameful resolution was passed by the 12th Ural Regiment. It was as follows:—"On the question of an advance the 12th Ural Regiment unanimously declares that it declines to attack. The regiment agrees to hold the position only on its own sector from the boundary mark to the village M—, and only till the autumn. The regiment also unanimously agrees to support the neighbouring detachments only in the event of the enemy attacking them. If the neighbouring detachments themselves begin active operations and suffer a failure, the Ural Regiment will not support them."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

PARADES.

Platoons, etc., will parade at Central Station under own Commanders at 5.30 p.m. as follows:—
Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (No. 2 Co.)—Tuesday, October 30th.
Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons (No. 2 Co.)—Wednesday, October 31st.
Nos. 7 and 8 Platoons (No. 3 Co.)—Thursday, November 1st.
No. 2 Platoon (No. 1 Co.)—Friday, November 2nd.
No. 1 Section (No. 1 Co.)—Friday, November 2nd.
No. 2 Section (No. 1 Co.)—Tuesday, October 30th (at Water Police Station).
Ambulance Platoon—Thursday, Nov. 1st.

RECRUITS.

Recruits of all Units will parade at Central on Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays at 5.30 p.m., commencing Monday; October 29th.

BAND PRACTICES.

Tuesday, October 23rd; Friday, October 26th; and Tuesday, October 30th.

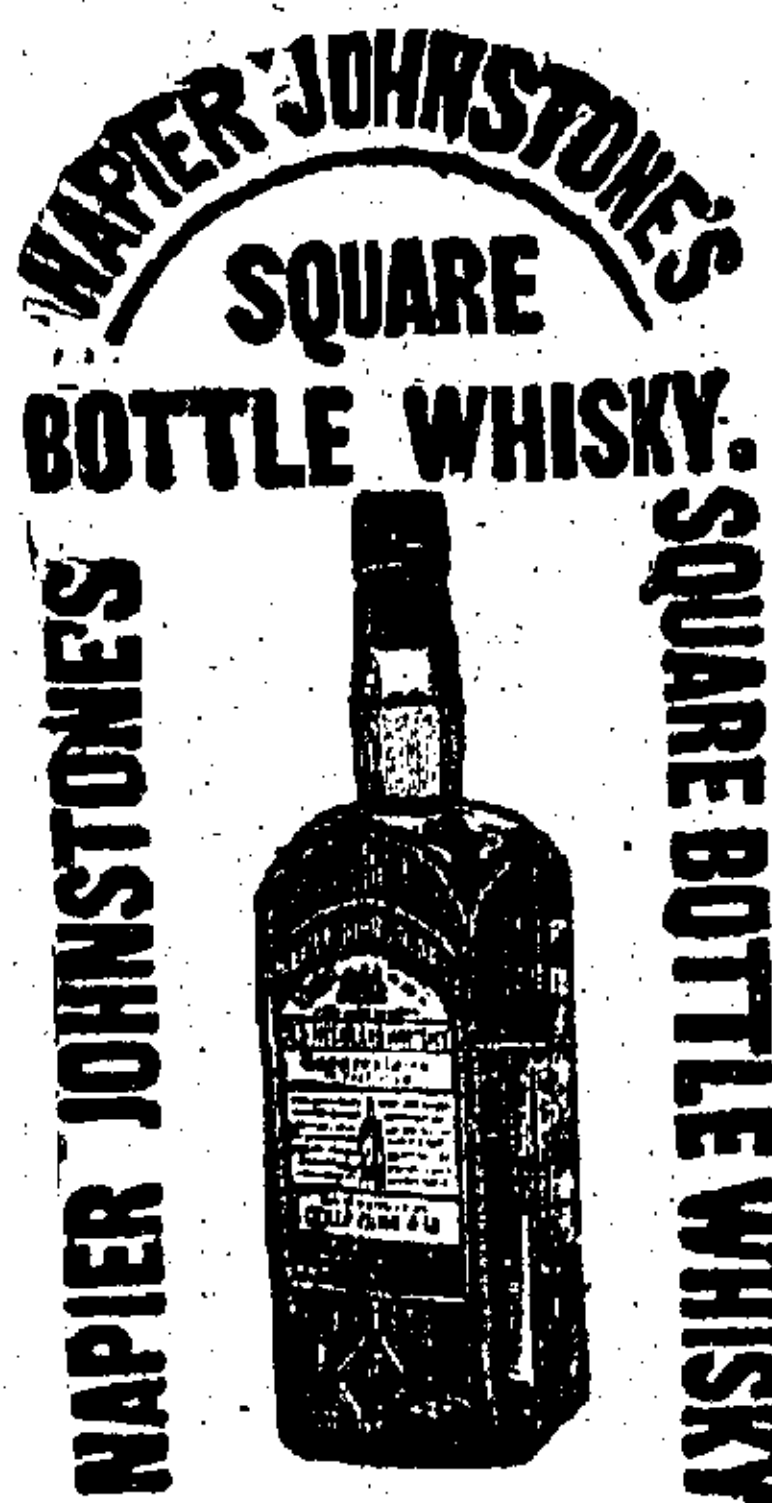
CHARITABLE CLASSES.

Wednesday, October 24th
Central District
No. 3 Section at Dairy Farm.
No. 4 Section—Junction of Lyndhurst Terrace and Cochran Street.
No. 5 Section—Fire Station.
No. 6 Section—Top of Shing Wong Street and Hollywood Road.
No. 7 Section at Bottom of Old Bailey and Hollywood Road.
No. 8 Section at Top of Old Bailey.
Western District
No. 9 Section at Junction of Centre Street and Queen's Road West.
No. 10 Section at Junction of Water Street and Queen's West.
(By Order.)
T. F. HOOVER, A.S.P. (R.).
Hongkong, October 24th, 1917.

STANDARD NOTES.

Great Britain's first supply of standard boots for civilians will be for winter wear and were expected to be on sale in the shops in October. There will be several grades. There is no intention of making standard boots compulsory for everybody. The main idea is to ensure for those who cannot afford high priced serviceable winter boots at a reasonable cost.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.
\$30 per case.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG,
AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

"ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. TOKYO.
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
TEL. No. 230 or 155.

APIOLINE
(CHAPOTEAUT)

LADIES
For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Solely by a Chemist.

THE NEW FRENCH
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
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THERAPION No. 100

WEATHER REPORT.

October 23rd, at 11.45.—No returns from
Japanese stations. Pressure changes are
everywhere small; the anti-cyclone has moved
westwards to N. Japan, and the low pressure
area remains in the China Sea.
Fresh monsoon will continue along the China
coast, and over the N. China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st
January, 77.88 inches, against an average of
78.87 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

Direction Force.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... E. wind, fresh
fair.
Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds,
strong.

South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Lamela) No. 1.
South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS
A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm
signals codes will be introduced
at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of
the old Local Code and the China Coast
Code.

The principal change in the Local Code
is that the new signals will show the
direction from which the gale is expected,
whereas the old signals showed the position
of the typhoon. The latter will be
indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local
signals. The new Local Code is given
below:

DAY SIGNALS.
Signal Symbol. Meaning.
1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which
may possibly cause a
gale at Hongkong with-
in 4 hours.
2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the
North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone
inverted.—Gale expected from the
South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the
East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the
West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to in-
crease.
7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force
expected (any direc-
tion).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by
three explosive bombs, fired at intervals
of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station
and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it
is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at
the masthead of the storm signal mast on
Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office,
H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast,
the flagstaff on the premises of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the
premises of the Standard Oil Company at
Lanchow, and the flagstaff near the
Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS (Lamps).
1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed,
at sunset, on the tower of the Railway
Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the
Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have
the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by
explosive bombs as above, in the event of
the information conveyed by this signal
being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in
the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at
the following stations:—Gap Rock,
Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sai Ki Wan,
Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po,
to notify the fact to native craft and
passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given
to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal
from lighthouses.

The object of this code is to give at least
24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by
Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean
velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also
warnings of expected changes in the
direction and force of the wind. Owing,
however, to the uncertain movements of
typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic
observations, it will occasionally happen
that signals 6 to 5 may be displayed
without a gale occurring at Hongkong,
or over Gap Rock, but the reverse is not
likely to happen, except in the case of
typhoons forming in the vicinity and
travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or
of a local typhoon increasing its rate
of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning
to "Stand By" and watch for the next
signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approxi-
mate velocity of the storm centre will be
shown, in addition to its direction of
motion, and the position of the centre
will be given in degrees of latitude and
longitude. The time at which the warn-
ing was issued will also be shown.

PREVAILING MARKET PRICES

September 17th, 1917.

Market Produce:—

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa ... lb. 21
Beef Prime Cut ... lb. 21
Beef Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk ... lb. 20
Beef Roast—Shiu Ngau Yuk ... lb. 20
Beef Breast—Ngau Nam ... lb. 18
Beef Soup—Tong Yuk ... lb. 16
Beef Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa ... lb. 20
Beef Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lau ... lb. 20
Beef Sausages—Ngau Cheung ... lb. 20

No.

Bullock's Brains—Ngau No.

Bullock's Tongue, fresh—each

Bullock's Tongue, corned—each

Ham Ngau Li ... lb. 20

Bullock's Head—Ngau Tau ... lb. 18

Bullock's Heart—Ngau Sam ... lb. 18

Bullock's Tripe (undressed)—each

Ngau To ... lb. 18

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau

Tsai-tan-keuk ... set \$1.00

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei ... lb. 20

Mutton Leg—Yeung Pei ... lb. 20

Mutton Shoulder—Yeung ... lb. 20

Mutton Saddle—Yeung On ... lb. 20

Yuk ... lb. 16

Pig's Chittlings—Chu Chong ... lb. 14

Pig's Brains—Chu No ... per set 3

Pig's Feet—Chu Keuk ... lb. 14

Pig's Fry—Chu Chap ... lb. 18

Pig's Head—Chu Tau ... lb. 18

Pig's Heart—Chu Sam ... each 10

Pig's Kidneys—Chu Yiu ... lb. 10

Pig's Liver—Chu Kon ... lb. 30

Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwai ... lb. 24

Pork Leg—Chu Pei ... lb. 28

Pork Loin—Chu Hau Tau ... lb. 21

Pork Fat or Lard—Chu Yau ... lb. 21

Sheep's Head and Feet—each

Yeung Tau Keuk ... set 60

Sheep's Heart—Yeung Sam ... lb. 12

Sheep's Kidneys—Yeung Yiu ... lb. 26

Sheep's Liver—Yeung Kon ... lb. 26

Sucking Pigs, 60 order—Chu

Tsai ... lb. 20

Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau ... lb. 20

Suet, Mutton—Shang Yau ... lb. 20

Yau ... lb. 20

Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk ... lb. 20

Veal Sausages—Ngau Tsai ... lb. 20

Cheung, No. 1 ... lb. 20

Lard—Chu Yau ... lb. 20

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu ... lb. 20

Bream—Pin Yu ... lb. 18

Canton Fresh Water Fish—each

Hoi Sin Yu ... lb. 18

Carp—Li Yu ... lb. 14

Catfish—Chik Yu ... lb. 14

Codfish—Mun Yu ... lb. 18

Crabs—Hoi Yu ... lb. 18

Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu ... lb. 18

Dab—Sha Mang Yu ... lb. 10

Dace—Wing Mei Lap ... lb. 10

Dog Fish—Tui To Sha ... lb. 14

Eels, Conger—Hoi Mun ... lb. 14

Eels, Fresh water—Tan Shui ... lb. 18

Eels, Yellow Wong Sin ... lb. 34

Eels, Tin Kai ... lb. 36

Garoupa—Shek Pan ... lb. 44

Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu ... lb. 17

Herring—To Pak ... lb. 22

Hailbut—Cheung Kwan Kap ... lb. 20

Labrus—Wong Fa Yu ... lb. 20

Loach—Wu Yu ... lb. 28

Lobsters—Lung Ha ... lb. 29

Mackerel—Chi Yu ... lb. 22

Mong Fish—Mong Yu ... lb. 34

Mullet—Tsai Yu ... lb. 16

Oysters—Shang Ho ... lb. 18

Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu ... lb. 14

Perch—Tau Lo ... lb. 18

Pike—Fa Pau Fong ... lb. 18

Plaice—Pan Yu ... lb. 16

Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong ... lb. 28

Pomfret, White—Pak Chong ... lb. 32

Prawns—Ming Ha ... lb. 34

Ray—Pai Pa Sha ... lb. 10

Rock Fish—Shek Kiu Kung ... lb. 16

Roach—Chun Yu ... lb. 14

Salmon—Ma Yau ... lb. 32

Shark—Sha Yu ... lb. 8

Skate—Po Yu ... lb. 8

Shrimps—Ha ... lb. 28

Snapper—Lap Yu ... lb. 28

Sole—Tat Sha Yu ... lb. 28

Tench—Wan Yu ... lb. 18

Turbot—Tao Hau Yu ... lb. 18

Turtles, small, fresh water—each

Keuk Yu ... lb. 80

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai ... lb. 30

Capons, Small—Sin Kai ... lb. 30

Capons, Large—Sin Kai ... lb. 28

Duck—Ap ... lb. 24

Doves—Fan Kau ... lb. 18

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (cook-
ing) ... per doz. 17

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (fresh) ... lb. 21

Fowls, Canton—Kai ... lb. 35

Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam ... lb. 36

Kai ... lb. 36

Geese—Ngo ... lb. 23

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap ... each 30

Pigeons, Hoihow—Hoi Hau ... lb. 24

Pak Kap ... lb. 24

Turkey, Cook—Fo Kai Fung ... lb. 60

Turkey, Her—Fo Kai Na ... lb. 60

Snipe—Sha Tsai ... each 22

Pheasant—Shan Kai ... lb. 22

Quail—Om Chun ... lb. 22

Partridges—Che Ku ... lb. 22

Almonds—Hang Yat ... lb. 25

Apples (California)—Kam ... lb. 18

Bananas (bridge)—Macao ... lb. 5

Hanging Chi ... lb. 11

Carambola—Yeung To ... each 10

Cocoanuts—Ye Tse ... lb. 8

Lemons, China—Ling Mun ... lb. 7

Lemons, America—Kam Shang ... lb. 7

Ling Mang ... each 7

Orange (Canton) ... lb. 7

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE AIM OF FRANCE
"TO ACHIEVE THE TRIUMPH OF
PEACE."

During his visit to Verdun, accompani-
ed by M. Poincaré, who went to decorate
General Foch with the Grand Cross of the
Legion of Honour, President Poincaré
delivered a speech in the course of which
he said:—

"All humanity recognizes that the
magnificent and tragic fight now being
fought on the banks of the Meuse denotes
a struggle for popular liberty and the
future of civilization. The brilliant vic-
tory of the last few days is an answering
echo to the exploits of our other arms
on the Aisne front and the plains of Bel-
gium, to the assaults delivered in the
progress realized by the Italians on the
precipitous peaks of Monte Santo and the
Carso plateaux.

"Everywhere, in all the operations con-
certed by the Allies, the French Army is
contributing a generous share. Three
years of bitter struggles have neither sap-
ped our Army's strength nor cooled its
ardour. Our troops are sustained in their
long-drawn-out trial by the knowledge
that they are defending their native land
and that they are only continuing the war
in order to achieve the triumph of peace.
The President then referred to the new
maneuvers of Germany, who hoped, he
said, to overcome the Allies by endeavour-
ing to carry on infamous internal propa-
ganda. "These plots," M. Poincaré
declared, "will everywhere be defeated.
All France is at war. She will not allow
any part of her to be alienated."

HOW BRITAIN HAS HELPED
RUSSIA.

Some interesting figures illustrating the
assistance afforded to Russia by Great
Britain were given by Mr. Arthur
Henderson in a speech at a dinner
arranged in his honour by the British
Colony at Moscow. According to the
reports in the Russian Press, he said that
since the beginning of the war Great
Britain had given Russia financial sup-
port to the extent of not less than
£500,000,000. Further, she had supplied
her with millions of pairs of boots, and
hundreds of miles of cloth for uniforms.
The war material sent from England to
Russia included more than 150,000 tons of
metal, more than 50 motors for aeroplanes,
more than 700 field and heavy guns,
between three and four million shells,
800,000 rifles, 2,500 machine-guns, upwards
of a milliard cartridges, and thousands
of motor-cars and motor lorries.

Lichess, dried (small stone) ... lb. 28

Lai Chi Kon ... lb. 28

Oranges (Canton) (sweet) ... lb. 10

Shan-sheng Tin Chong ... lb. 10

Peanuts—Fa Shang ... lb. 10

Pears (Canton), Cooking ... lb. 10

Sha Li ... lb. 10

Persimmons, Large—Hung Tsz ... lb. 12

Plantain—Tai Shiu ... lb. 2

Pumelo, Siam—Tsin Lo Yau each ... lb. 11

Walnuts—Hop To ... lb. 14

Grapes—Po Tai Tsz ... lb. 28

VEGETABLES, ETC.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk ... lb. 4

Beans, Sprouts—Ngai Tsai ... lb. 4

Beans, Long—Tau Kok ... lb. 9

Beet Root—Hung Tsai Tau ... lb. 8

Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa ... lb. 7

Brinjals, Green—Ching Yan ... lb. 5

Kwa ... lb. 5

Brinjals, Red—Hung Ke ... lb. 5

Cabbage, Chinese (common) ... lb. 8

Kai Tsai ... lb. 8

Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai ... lb. 18

Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau ... lb. 1

Shun ... lb. 1

Cauliflower (Large)—Ye Tsai ... lb. 1

Fa ... each 1

Cauliflower (Medium) ... lb. 1

Cauliflower (Small) ... lb. 1

Carrots—Kam Shun ... lb. 8

Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan ... lb. 25

Tsai ... lb. 25

Chillies, dried—Kon Lat Chiu ... lb. 12

Chillies, red—Hung Fa Chiu ... lb. 12

Chillies, green—Ching Lat ... lb. 12

Chiu ... lb. 12

Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li ... lb. 10

Chai Li ... lb. 10

Cucumbers—Ching Kwa ... each 2

Garlic—Sui Tau ... lb. 8

Ginger, young—Sun Tsz ... lb. 8

Keung ... lb. 10

Ginger, old—Lo Keung ... lb. 45

Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik ... lb. 10

Indian Corn—Shuk Mai ... each 10

Lettuce—Yeung Shung Tsai ... lb. 5

Water Chestnut—Ma Tai ... lb. 1

Water Chestnuts, Mandarin ... lb. 8

Kwai Lam Ma Tai ... lb. 8

Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang To ... lb. 36

Ku ... lb. 36

RESTORATION OF GREEK
UNITYPRIME MINISTER'S TASK.
CORRUPTION OF THE OLD GANG.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES".]

When at the beginning of June, the Protecting Powers appointed M. Jounart as their High Commissioner in Greece, and by that means at last secured the prompt execution of their demands, there were many who thought that some weeks must pass before M. Venizelos could return to Athens. Even after the abdication of King Constantine it was apparent that the wounds he had inflicted could not be expected to heal immediately, and that a considerable period of convalescence would be required to restore the country to a condition of reasonable health and activity. M. Venizelos, aiser than some of his supporters, was the first to realize the enormous importance of this period of transition, and with characteristic courage came at once to Athens, so that the "cleaning-up" of the administrative re-organization, the necessary reorganization of the whole system of government, might be carried out by no hand less discriminating and less firm than his own.

By the end of June, a fortnight after King Constantine's departure, the late formed his new Cabinet, and he set to work at once to govern the whole nation with the spirit of loyalty and decision which had animated his little city-state at Salonika. His task was not merely to purge the country of German agents and to reconstitute Government services which had been dislocated or entirely suspended. Under King Constantine's regime, the "old gang" of party leaders had placed men, whose influence M. Venizelos had scolded in his first letter of office, returned to power and infected the whole system with their violent corruption. In the last two months M. Venizelos, apart from undertaking such particular reforms as the reorganization of the National Bank and the reconstruction of the Holy Synod, has had to impose more rigidly than before the rule of political honesty which must be an acquired taste before it can become a tradition.

DISSEMINATION OF THE WHITE BOOK.

The prompt publication of the White Book will have an important effect in restoring the unity of Greek opinion. A considerable section of the nation, while generally friendly towards the Entente, have hitherto believed that King Constantine was a misunderstood monarch, professing strict neutrality in order to preserve his people from the horrors of war, and the bludgeoning of imperialistic belligerents. In face of this impression, the 27 documents, which the White Book contains, are simply to confirm every accusation brought against King Constantine by his bitterest opponents during the last two years. Here is unimpeachable evidence of King Constantine's secret communications with Germany and Bulgaria at the very time when he was professing a particularly benevolent neutrality towards the *Kabarets*, and of his determination to betray Serbia and sacrifice his own subjects in order to promote the interests of Germany. Here is proof, if any proof be possible, that the interventions of the Protecting Powers, which seemed to infringe the sovereign rights of the Greek people, were only undertaken in self-defence in order to impose some sort of neutrality on a mad and imperious intruder. In face of these revelations, it is no longer possible to pretend that King Constantine was a heroic model of injured innocence and neutrality. Unfortunately that opinion still prevails to a certain extent in the Greek Army, and the country has been so completely demoralized by the long campaign of Royalist troops and German agents that the mere production of evidence is not enough to restore confidence in the Government. The wise decision of the Allies at the Paris Conference to withdraw from Greece all their military controls and occupying troops has done more to strengthen the hands of M. Venizelos than the publication of any amount of compromising evidence about the old regime. The occupation of Northern Epirus, which has not yet been evacuated by the Italian troops, still acts as an irritant. M. Venizelos has been able to recommend his own policy by pointing to the restoration of Greek independence.

FREE SPEECH IN THE CHAMBER.

Thanks to the Paris Conference and the White Book, M. Venizelos has had little difficulty in obtaining the support of the Chamber for his policy of loyalty to Serbia and co-operation with the Protecting Powers. He has been supported indeed by such an enthusiastic majority that, on more than one occasion, it has required his personal intervention to obtain a hearing for the handful of Deputies who still maintain a violent opposition. M. Venizelos has rightly insisted on freedom of speech and opinion. He refused to govern without the confidence of the Chamber, and received its authority for the declaration of martial law, which will enable him, if the need arises, to deal with his personal enemies for it is only these and a few fanatical Royalists who are still prepared, if they can, to plot a reactionary movement.

Perhaps the most marked feature of the debates in Parliament has been not the general agreement of the speakers with M. Venizelos, but the free expression of certain opinions with which he is obliged to disagree. When in the debate on the Address M. Kaimanis, editor of the *Journal Epheuros* (Doubtful Review), a man of learning and judgment, and one of the strongest supporters of M. Venizelos, who recently sent him on a special mission to the United States, made a powerful speech in favour of a Republican form of government, it was impossible to mistake the sentiments of the Chamber. M. Venizelos immediately rose and expressly dissociated himself and his Government from the opinions of his supporter; but the best that he could say in defence of the Monarchy was that it had been decided to give it a last chance, and that the Constituent Assembly at the end of the war would probably agree to preserve, with proper safeguards, the working conditions of a crowned Republic.

ITALIAN VICTORIES.
MONTE SANTO TO TRIESTE.

[BY "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

The key to the comprehension of the Italian campaign lies in the nature of the military frontier which the Austrians had against their neighbour and whom ally until the King of Italy joined the Allies in May, 1915. This frontier was finally drawn after the war of 1866, which had the effect of restoring Venice and the Venetian provinces to the kingdom of Italy. But the mountains which overlook the plain of the Po remained Austrian, for the terms of peace were framed by Bismarck with the intention of an eventual alliance between Austria and Germany. This diplomacy of that astute Minister inveigled Italy into the tangle of the Germanic league after the annexation of Trent by the French, but the original scheme had primarily the combination of Austria and Germany as its object.

In the war of 1866 Italy had attacked Austria, and, as in this war, the Italian operations served the important object of detaching large Austrian forces south of the Alps which might have exerted a great influence against Prussia had they been present in Bohemia instead. The Emperor of the French also hoped for an Austrian alliance after the Prussian triumph of Sedan, so that Italy stood little chance at the conference of obtaining what she needed for the protection of her Alpine frontier. The Prussian Government had no intention of making Italy independent of its patronage, and the terms of peace left Italy with the grievance which has culminated in her participation in the present war.

ITALY'S OBJECTIVE.

More than ever after this war Italy needs a strong frontier against her German and Austrian neighbours, who will doubtless be on the watch to avenge her intervention. Two courses were open to the Italians as a war policy. They might have pooled their resources with the British and French in order to assist the Allies in France by prolonging their right in strength for offensive purposes, while standing on the defensive in Italy against any possible Austrian attacks; or, secondly, since the plan of making direct attacks in order to seize the portions of Austrian territory which they coveted for their own frontier, together with Trieste and the Italian-speaking strips on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. If the Allies had possessed any strong central organization for directing strategy in concert there would have been strong arguments in favour of the former course. No such organization, however, existed, and in May, 1915, when Italy declared war on Austria, the state of her armaments left so much to be desired that the decision to intervene must be regarded as extremely audacious. If the Germanic forces had been hurled against Northern Italy instead of against Russia during the summer months of 1915 she would have been very hard put to defend herself.

At the opening of the struggle the Italians promptly assigned the frontier posts of the Austrians, both by the valleys which give access to the Tyrol through the Trentino, and also on the Illyrian frontier at the foot of the Julian Alps. In each case the Italians knocked up against an elaborate system of fortifications, strongly garrisoned and well prepared for prolonged and obstinate defence. Even during the years of Italy's inclusion in the Triple Alliance the rulers of the Dual Monarchy had regarded her intentions with suspicion and had armed against her. On at least one occasion war threatened to break out between the two countries, and it took all the authority of the Berlin Foreign Office to re-establish a semblance of cordial relations. So little power of judgment, the wise decision of the Allies at the Paris Conference to withdraw from Greece all their military controls and occupying troops has done more to strengthen the hands of M. Venizelos than the publication of any amount of compromising evidence about the old regime. The occupation of Northern Epirus, which has not yet been evacuated by the Italian troops, still acts as an irritant. M. Venizelos has been able to recommend his own policy by pointing to the restoration of Greek independence.

At first the Italians made little progress, for their army was unfit for the gigantic effort, and the Alpine fastnesses of the enemy proved as formidable as the German trench barrier in Northern France. The years 1915 and 1916 were devoted to energetic preparation and preliminary attacks, though in the late summer of 1916 the passage of the Isonzo river was stormed and large Austrian forces were defeated, a victory which came in the nick of time for the Russians in Galicia. It had been interrupted by the initiation of a combined Austro-German offensive in the Trentino, which was, however, abandoned when the success of the Allied offensive in Galicia and on the Somme. It has never been renewed, but its possibility has perpetually to be kept in mind by the Italian High Command. Owing to the configuration of the country and the separation of the main Italian army on the Julian front from its base by the head of the Adriatic, the general situation of the Italians would become very difficult, if seriously attacked in the plain of the Po. It is a vital matter for Italy to improve her strategic frontiers so that she may never be taken at such a disadvantage again.

THE ROAD TO TRIESTE.

The grand effort of the Italians is at present directed to the capture of Trieste, and a group of armies are operating on and across the frontier streams east of which is situated the tremendous defences which bar the road along the coast. On this front the Italians have concentrated an immense force of guns, with huge supplies of munitions, by whose powerful cooperation deep lanes have been made into the Austrian works and 30,000 prisoners captured in the last great advance. The formidable Monte Santo has been wrested from the Austrians, the neighbouring heights of San Gabriello cannot hold out for long—it is, indeed, asserted by the *Kölnische Zeitung* that the Austrians are abandoning it—and the Italian infantry have established themselves on the Bainsizza Plateau, where, according to yesterday's official despatch, from Rome, (Continued at foot of next Column.)

GERMANY AND THE AFRICAN
COLONIES.

[BY SYDNEY BROOKS.]

The papers this week have contained three references to the future of the German Colonies.

One was Mr. Gokhale's suggestion that German East Africa should be reserved for Indian colonisation and administered by the Government of India.

Another was the Pope's ingenious proposal that the German Colonies should be handed back in return for the restoration of Belgium and Northern France. The third was Mr. Walter Long's plain intimation that the universal feeling, popular and official, throughout the British Dominions is dead against any surrender of the conquered German possessions.

But the feeling in the Dominions on that point cannot be one whit stronger than the feeling in Great Britain. An Allied victory means the blotting out of Greater Germany. It means that all of Germany's overseas dependencies will be treated as the spoils of war. Why? Not because the British Empire needs more territory. We have enough of it already, and the German Colonies will not be particularly valuable.

The reason why Germany can never be allowed to regain control of her Colonies in the Pacific or in Africa is that she can not be trusted to govern them in a civilized manner. Wherever she has effected a lodgment she has used it as a base for her position in Europe—to build up a formidable military power and to intrigue against her neighbours. The German Colonies have never been Colonies in any real sense. They have been nests of machine guns and of plotting officials. It is doubtful whether the whole of Greater Germany ever contained 10,000 German settlers. The German Colonies have simply been so many parade grounds on which German officers drilled the natives to carry out schemes of conquest, and General Smuts has warned us that if Germany could tap the man-power of Central Africa she might renew on an even greater scale her present attempt to subdue the world.

WHAT THE NATIVES THINK.

Therefore if there is to be security in Africa or anywhere else Germany must once and for all be eliminated. There is a certain continuity among the colonies of the world. Germany has violated it. There are certain standards of conduct and policy among the white peoples who are responsible for the development of alien and backward communities. To the Germans these standards have meant nothing. A nation that regards its overseas holdings as so many fortresses, so many jumping-off grounds from which to spring its attacks, is not only an international menace, but an international menace. Now that we have got it under it would be sheer insanity to allow it to rise again.

But there is another reason why Germany's Colonies are lost to her for ever. It is that the natives would rather be exterminated than pass again under German rule. Even if we were to restore her possessions to her unconditionally she would have to reconquer them one by one. Her bullying insensitiveness has earned for her all the unanimous hatred of the 12,000,000 natives who were once under her sway. There are black spots on the dealings with Africans and Asiatics, but there is none so black as the damning evidence of Germany's treatment of the Hereros. All the crassness and all the cruelty of which the German mind and character are capable were summed up in that horrible episode.

Germany's rule in Africa was a rule of terror, and the enthusiasm with which the natives everywhere welcomed the French and British deliverers set the seal of utter condemnation on the whole spirit and system of her government. Bitter as is the European hatred of Germany it is as nothing compared with the passion of loathing and revulsion she inspired in her African subjects. To force them back under her rule would be an act of unmitigated betrayal.

They are now fighting a fierce battle against steadily-defended and powerful enemy positions. But twenty miles of narrow mountains bristling with elaborate fortifications have still to be broken through before the Italian flag waves over Trieste, so that patience has still to be practised. The chief strategical advantages for the general cause of the Allies in the Italian advance are the practical immobilisation of the pick of the Austrian army, and the menace to the very existence of the monarchy by the presence of the undefeated Italian host on its territory. A state of things which must meet the Germans to a very serious extent. If the Russian forces could be neglected by the Germans the chances of a powerful offensive from the Trentino would have to be kept in mind. Russia and Italy protect one another reciprocally.

In General Cadorna the Italians unquestionably possess one of the great generals which this war has brought to fame. Whether his talents are an administrative and organisational or a military genius, the last two, and a half years he considered, or his performances as its leader in the field, he proved to be one of the most successful of the modern age. His policy is the nation's and mankind's with which he matured his arrangements before striking, in spite of every pressure to encourage prematurely, his smallest claim to renown.

The decisive defeat of the Prime of the Germanic league is not yet in sight, even if it is correct to say that the issue is no longer doubtful—a misleading statement which is foolishly common. The European theatre of war still leaves against her many vicissitudes, many surprises. In a general situation which is still doubtful and uncertain, the victories of the Italian army and its moral improvement in military qualities, and its valuable assets for the Entente Powers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE
THE NEW SCHEME.

REFORM OF CONSULAR SYSTEM.

A new scheme for the supervision of the collection and diffusion of commercial intelligence has been sanctioned by the War Cabinet, and a memorandum describing the scheme has been issued officially. The scheme provides for changes in the Commercial Attaché and Consular Services, and for the creation of an enlarged Commercial Intelligence Department.

The new Department will be represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary, who will occupy the position both of Additional Parliamentary Secretary at the Board of Trade and also Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a duplication of administrative functions for which there is no precedent.

The following is the text of the Memorandum:

It is clear that after the war the demands upon the Government for the collection and diffusion of commercial intelligence for the benefit of British trade are likely to be very much greater than in the past. Both the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office have for some time past been mulling plans for developing and improving the official arrangements for commercial intelligence so far as they fall within their scope. The Board of Trade has obtained the sanction of the Treasury for a large development of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and for a wide expansion of the system of Trade Commissioners within the Empire, which was originally established by the present Prime Minister when President of the Board of Trade. The Foreign Office, in addition, has been strengthening and developing the Commercial Attaché and Consular Services, and of increasing their utility to British trade.

Some difficulties, however, have arisen in defining and adjusting the limits of responsibility of the Foreign Office and Board of Trade with respect to the collection and distribution of commercial intelligence obtained through the medium of the Commercial Attachés and Consuls in foreign countries. Under the system which has existed hitherto, the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade has been the centre for the collection and dissemination of commercial intelligence, whether received from H.M. Trade Commissioners and Trade Correspondents within the Empire, or from H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers in foreign countries. These latter, however, are under the administrative and control of the Foreign Office, and some inconvenience has been caused by the duality of direction thus involved. With a view to the solution of these difficulties, a Committee was appointed last January by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the President of the Board of Trade, consisting of Lord Farington as chairman, Mr. Dudley Docker, President of the Federation of British Industries, Mr. Pennington, M.P., representing the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, Sir William Clark, of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Wellesley, of the Foreign Office. The Committee, however, failed to come to a unanimous agreement. Their reports are appended to this Memorandum.

There were, in effect, two main questions submitted to the Committee. The first was whether the Foreign Office or the Board of Trade should control the commercial intelligence service abroad, which is supplied by the Commercial Attachés. Upon the first point all the members of the Committee were in substantial agreement that the control of the Commercial Attachés should be left to the Foreign Office, acting in close consultation with the Board of Trade as regards instructions and appointments, and that both the service and the Consular Service should be enlarged and improved. In order that the latter recommendation may be carried into effect with the least possible delay, a committee on which the Treasury and the Board of Trade are represented, together with representatives of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Federation of British Industries, has been appointed by the Foreign Office, and now both the changes are desirable in the allocation of posts and rates of pay of the Commercial Attaché and Consular Services, and has already made considerable progress. If the Treasury approve of the arrangements recommended, a second committee will immediately proceed to select the personnel necessary.

The second question was whether the work of collecting and distributing commercial intelligence from foreign countries among the commercial community in this country should continue to be performed by the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade or should be dealt with by a Department to be created at the Foreign Office. Upon the second point the Committee were not in agreement. The Chairman and the representative of the Board of Trade were in favour of the former course, while the majority of the Committee favoured the work being done by the Foreign Office.

The whole question has been further considered by the two Departments concerned in the light of these reports, and the scheme which is set forth below has been worked out in agreement between the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has been sanctioned by the War Cabinet.

An enlarged Commercial Intelligence Department will be created on a scale adequate to meet the reasonable requirements of British trade after the war. Parliamentary control over the Department will be exercised through a new Parliamentary Secretary, who will occupy the position both of Additional Parliamentary Secretary at the Board of Trade, and also Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Parliamentary Secretary will be responsible to the President of the Board of Trade for all matters within the competence of that Department, and responsible to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for all matters concerning the Foreign Office. In all questions concerning the direction and organization of the Commercial Attaché and Consular Services, and the commercial work of these services, and of the Diplomatic Service, so far as these matters are not dealt with by the Consular or other Departments of the Foreign Office, (Continued at foot of next Column.)

MUTINOUS RUSSIANS.
AN INCIDENT AT TARNOPOL.

Russian papers give an account of the disarming of portions of the 29th Division, which, when the German artillery preparation for the advance on Tarnopol began, made up their minds that discretion was the better part of valour and moved to the rear. The rest of the division, not liking to have these disaffected troops at its back when it was engaged with the enemy, decided to take drastic steps to disarm them. At the last moment, however, the divisional committees began to hesitate, and it was only the firm insistence of the Cosack and Siberian delegates which carried the day. The following ultimatum was then sent to the 115th (Viasna) Regiment and portions of two others:—Soldiers. An order has been given that, as you have detached yourselves from the 29th Infantry Division, you are to be disbanded. Must be returned to you by this division. Must be returned to it that they may be employed by it for the welfare of our dear country. You, who have refused actively to fulfil your duty, naturally are of no use to it. The execution of the order for your disarming has been laid on a Cosack brigade, three light batteries, a machine gun company, and the training battalion. These detachments have been sworn to carry out the order whatever may come of it. In order to avoid mutual self-destruction, which would only profit the enemy, I call upon you to lay down your arms voluntarily. An hour is given you for reflection, after which fire will be opened on you if that demand is not fulfilled. Rifles, machine-guns, and cartridge-cases are to be deposited in the open space on the southern edge of the village of Rodzevitcha, after which all must line up at the western extremity of Raskovka. Shortly after the ultimatum had been delivered, the mutineers sent in deputies, who were inclined to take rather a high hand, and who put forward various demands threatening to use their arms if these were not granted. But by that time the battle was already at its height, and the mutineers had incidentally been created that the Germans were hastening to the aid of their Allies. Under these circumstances the loyal troops were not in the mood to stand provocations; they promptly arrested the deputies and sent the mutineers a laconic confirmation of the ultimatum. In the course of a few minutes the soldiers of the Viasna Regiment piled their arms according to directions, and it was then found that the other disaffected detachments had already yielded. These who did not wish to advance were then told to go further into the rear, till it had been decided how they were to be dealt with. A number of men skulked off on this invitation, saying that they were doing "the will of the democracy" which had ordered only a defensive campaign and not an attack, and that they did not acknowledge nor trust the orders of their rulers, and stentily declared their desire to go into the interior. The faithful marched off to the accompaniment of cries of "Fine defenders you are, coming here to cut the country's bread for nothing."

and also matters concerning the personnel of the Foreign Office and of the Consular Service, which may be temporarily attached to the Department, and any matters arising out of the work of the Department involving questions of foreign policy. All instructions issued to Commercial Attachés or other Diplomatic or Consular Officers will be issued in the name of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On all other matters the responsibility will lie with the Board of Trade.

INTERCHANGE OF STAFF.

The Commercial Intelligence Department will eventually comprise the existing Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office; and will take over such of the staff and records of the War Trade Intelligence and Statistical Departments as may be available.

The official head of the Department will be an officer appointed jointly by the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, working under the new Parliamentary Secretary. The appointment and control of the Trade Commissioners within the Empire will, as at present rest with the Board of Trade, and the appointment and control of the Commercial Attachés and Consular Services with the Foreign Office, but the work of the new Department will comprise all matters dealing with commercial intelligence, and so far as is necessary for that purpose, it will give directions to the overseas services and make the necessary arrangements for keeping them in close touch with the commercial classes in this country.

There will be a constant interchange of staff between the Department and both the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, so that members of those Departments will be thoroughly acquainted with the work. Opportunity will be given to diplomats and consuls in training to serve for a period in the Department. It will also draw personnel from the Commercial Attaché and Consular Services, and from men of outside business experience. In the same way officers of the Trade Commissioner Service will be trained in the Department and will be attached to it from time to time.

The Department will be assisted by an Advisory Committee of business men, and it is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for a sub-committee of this Committee to meet at frequent intervals in order to advise the Department on its current work.

It is believed that these proposals afford a satisfactory solution of a problem which for some years past has been urged on the attention of H.M. Government by the commercial and industrial community. Their criticisms have been especially directed against the duality of the existing systems under which, while the direction of the Commercial Attaché and Consular Services rests with the Foreign Office, the utilization of the fruits of their commercial work lies with the Board of Trade. Under the new scheme the direction of the commercial work of the Foreign Office, the collection of the intelligence collected by them will be dealt with by a single Department, and as the same Department will also direct the Trade Commissioner Service within the Empire, uniformity of policy will be secured in respect of overseas trade as a whole.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"RANEE,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1917. [25]

JOINT SERVICE

OF THE
"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM."
LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOENTOR,"
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 29th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N., Agents.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1917. [1180]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"s. JACOB"

having arrived from SINGAPORE, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the underwriter on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.
No Insurance whatever has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1917. [1184]

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
AUSTRALIA, HONOLULU, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
AND LONDON.THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this port as usual, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers
accommodation in the connecting vessel
secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for
Italy, France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be conveyed by this Steamer
proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
apply to
J. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

HONGKONG
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL, 1916.PRICE
TAI Y

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Regular service on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REPPMAN & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 25th Oct., Noon.
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 28th Oct., 9 A.M.
FRANGHAI	"ANBUI"	On 27th Oct., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th Oct., Dlight.
TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 30th Oct., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
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For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 28

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation on 1st Class, Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIRONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.
"SAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodges ... TUESDAY, 30th Oct., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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Agents.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	11.00 Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S. LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

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AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within two days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon.
Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Capt. Ogura 15.1.0

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI and KOBE (AKI MARU (THURSDAY, 25th Oct., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Yoshikawa 12.000

SHANGHAI and KOBE (KAGA MARU (THURSDAY, 25th Oct., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Konatsubara 12.000

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE (KATORI MARU (SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Kon 21.000

SHANGHAI, KOBE (KASHIMA MARU (WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Tanaka 21.000

KOBE ...

SHANGHAI, KOBE and CEYLON MARU (SUNDAY, Nov.
Capt. Tada 10.000

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Telephone Nos. 282 and 283

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K. MORI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERUSA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 31st Dec.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Perusa Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

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ANYO MARU	18,000 Tons
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Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS-PACIFIC).

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 8th Nov., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

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JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 24th Oct., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Oct., at 9 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the BOON TIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745

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